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SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR 1925.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

Industries.

DARJEELING, THE 18TH JUNE 1926.

RESOLUTION—No. 412T.-A.I.

READ—

Annual Administration Report of the Department of Industries, Bengal, for the year 1925.

Dr. D. B. Meek held the office of the Director of Industries, Bengal, up to the 9th April and again from the 25th October to the end of the year. Mr. A. T. Weston acted as Director of Industries during the intervening period and Mr. E. Hoogewerf, Principal, Government Weaving Institute, Serampore, officiated as Deputy Director of Industries in place of Mr. Weston up to the 31st August 1925.

The post of Inspector of Technical and Industrial Institutions which had been vacant since 1922 was filled during the year under report by the appointment of Mr. A. N. Sen, B.Sc. (Glasgow), Assistant Principal, Ashanulla School of Engineering, Dacca, with effect from the 10th August 1925.

Mr. S. C. Mitter, B.Sc. (London), was appointed on the 9th October 1925 to the post of Industrial Engineer vacated by Mr. C. W. Budd in 1923.

With these two appointments the department has now its full complement of superior technical staff, and the Governor in Council trusts that its activities in the various directions of research, technical advice and supervision of technical education will now be carried on more vigorously and efficiently than has hitherto been possible with a depleted staff. But as observed by the Director the beneficent activities of the department by way of technical advice, technical assistance and provision of marketing facilities cannot extend much beyond Calcutta owing to the abolition, as a measure of retrenchment, of the posts of Superintendents of Industries. It is all the more unfortunate that this useful subordinate agency had to be abolished at a time when they had just completed their enquiries into the condition of the various cottage industries of the Province, the results of which are embodied in a pamphlet entitled "Report on the survey of cottage industries in Bengal". These enquiries indicate in which direction the possibilities of development of cottage industries lie, and the important part such an agency would have played in the industrial development of the Province in this direction cannot be overstated. The question of reviving these posts so that each of these officers may be placed in charge of a homogenous industrial circle is now engaging the attention of Government. In the meantime steps have been taken to ensure that the information collected by Superintendents is kept up-to-date as far as practicable with the help of the district executive staff.

Research and Experiments.—The importance of research work as an essential preliminary to all scientific and indeed to all industrial development can hardly be exaggerated. But as stated in the previous reports and Government resolutions thereon, the research work of the department has hitherto been conducted in the laboratory attached to the Calcutta Research Tannery. It is gratifying to note that a fully equipped industrial research laboratory has now been erected and that it will be ready for opening in the course of a few weeks. The Governor in Council hopes that with this laboratory the Industrial Chemist, who has already carried out valuable research work, and the newly appointed Engineer, who within the short time of his appointment has undertaken many useful branches of research and experiment, will find greater facilities for their work.

After very careful researches and experimentation by the Industrial Chemist formulæ for several very good compositions for match heads have been worked out, while experiments on damp-proofing of matches are being conducted. At the instance of the *Bande Mataram Match Factory* experiments were undertaken under the control of the Chemist in the bleaching of *Gengwa* wood as a result of which the most economic bleaching powder and the process of treatment were evolved.

The Industrial Engineer has resumed experiments for devising improved appliances for the benefit of workers in the bell-metal industry. He has succeeded in devising an improved hackling machine for the development of sunn hemp rope making on cottage industry lines. Two other useful machines which promise success have also been improved by the Industrial Engineer, viz., one for spinning jute yarn as a cottage industry and the other for bending and marking of umbrellas. The long-standing question of cutting conch-shells more rapidly and under better conditions than by the primitive method now in use has approached nearer solution by the development of a simple and satisfactory machine devised by the Industrial Engineer.

In the Calcutta Research Tannery very useful investigations were conducted not only into the methods of producing the more important varieties of commercial leather from the available raw materials under the

local climatic conditions, but also into some of the chemical problems in connection with the tanning processes. The cow-hides of different parts of the province were being surveyed along with the investigations on the manufacture of box sides.

Textile researches of a very useful character were made at the Serampore Weaving Institute. Experiments were made with success in the weaving of coarse jute and coir fabrics and in the spinning of jute, coir, sunn-hemp, waste silk and wool as well as in the extraction of cocoanut fibres. Government note with interest that experiments regarding the possibilities of using the fibres of water-hyacinth stalks by spinning and weaving them into strings and matting were conducted at the institute, and consider that the investigation should continue with a view to finding out all further industrial possibilities of this noxious weed.

Demonstration and Propaganda.—Research and experiments to be of any practical value must be followed by demonstration. Here again the department is handicapped by the abolition of the posts of Superintendents of Industries. But the demonstration staff attached to the Calcutta Research Tannery and the Serampore Weaving Institute—particularly the latter—have carried out many useful demonstrations in various parts of the Presidency.

Research Tannery.—The Calcutta Research Tannery has maintained its good record of useful work. It is gratifying to note that two of the apprentices of the tannery who have finished their training have started the business of leather case making on their own account and one of them now employs as many as 18 workmen. The Governor in Council has now finally decided that the Calcutta Research Tannery should be retained as a permanent institution under the designation of Bengal Tanning Institute thus rejecting the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee that the trade should pay for the tannery after the expiry of three years from the 1st May 1922.

Serampore Weaving Institute.—This is another institution of whose activities the Industries Department can well be proud. There is an insistent demand in the country for weaving instruction, and the Central Institute at Serampore with the district and peripatetic schools as well as the demonstration parties attached thereto are going a great way in meeting this demand. But the Governor in Council is of opinion that much more yet remains to be done not only by way of increasing the number of district and peripatetic schools, but also by increasing the number of demonstration parties. Sanction was accorded during the year to the proposal for the establishment of a district weaving school at Suri experimentally for one year with the co-operation of the District Board. One demonstration party has also been added to the staff of the institute. Administrative approval was accorded to the establishment of 12 additional peripatetic schools during the year under report and the establishment of two more has been administratively approved since the close of the year. The starting of these peripatetic schools now awaits the provision of funds.

Assistance to Industries.—At the present stage of industrial development of the country, local industry must necessarily depend on technical assistance and advice, and the Governor in Council notices with pleasure that the Industries Department promptly responded to the call of industrialists seeking such help from the various parts of the province as detailed in paragraphs 71-89 and 97-104 of the report. The department also did all that is practicable to secure special concessions on behalf of such of the industries as applied for them. It has also been alive to the fact that one of the essential factors for industrial development in this country is the organisation of markets for the finished products, and all that is practicable has been done to secure facilities in marketing for those who have applied for the same.

Technical Education.—Considerable headway has been made during the year under review in the direction of technical education not only by providing for the establishment of new technical institutions and by increasing the allotment for grants-in-aid, but also by making provision for the award of two technical scholarships. The long-standing scheme formulated

during the first ministry for the establishment of a Silk-weaving and Dyeing Institute at Berhampore was sanctioned during the year. Want of hired accommodation, however, stood in the way of giving effect to this useful scheme within the year. Arrangement has since been made for housing the institute in one of the vacant buildings of the Berhampore Lunatic Asylum. The Governor in Council is anxious that this school which opens up great prospect for the revival of the silk industry in this Presidency should be started as early as possible.

Besides the weaving school at Suri steps have also been taken for the opening of a survey class in the Burdwan Technical School in co-operation with the District Board.

A Principal for the Calcutta Technical School was recruited during the year to make preliminary arrangements so that the school might be opened with effect from the beginning of 1926. Owing to some technical legal difficulties, it has not yet been found possible to make over the land and buildings formally to the governing body as contemplated in the scheme.

During the year under review the recommendation of the Bengal Retrenchment Committee to deprovincialise the existing technical schools at Rangpur, Bogra, Barisal and Pabna was negatived and it was decided to retain them as models for non-Government technical institutions in the Province. The question of improving the condition of these schools is now under consideration. While accepting the principle underlying the recommendation of the Committee that technical education should generally be stimulated by the system of grants-in-aid, Government recognise the necessity for the establishment of more technical schools in the province to suit local conditions with the co-operation of the local bodies where it is available.

Of the two State technical scholars deputed for the study of glass manufactures and refractories, one joined the Sheffield University and the other the Pittsburgh University. Extension of the scholarship awarded to Mr. Ali Karim for the study of manufacture and refining of vegetable and fish oils was also sanctioned for a further period of one year.

State aid to Industries Bill.—The Governor in Council has now finally decided on the necessity of legislation for state aid to Industries. Steps are being taken to draft the Bill so that it may be presented to the Legislative Council as early as possible. Many other provinces in India have already enacted local legislation on the subject. The proposed legislation when passed by the Council will remove some of the more serious difficulties which now stand in the way of industrial development of the Presidency—special-ly on the lines of cottage and small industries.

The Governor in Council has much pleasure in recording his appreciation of the efficient manner in which the department was administered by Dr. D. B. Meek, and Messrs. Weston and Hoogewerf and of the useful work done by Dr. Rasik Lal Dutt, Industrial Chemist, and Mr. B. M. Das, Superintendent, Calcutta Research Tannery, in their respective lines. His Excellency also avails himself of this opportunity of conveying his thanks to the members of the Advisory Board of Industries and other Boards and Committee associated with the department for the assistance rendered by them in the administration of the department.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. P. HOGG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

Wholesale prices-current of food grains, salt, etc., in the unfermented parts of Bengal for the first-half of June 1926.

Marts.	Paddy, local (best quality).			Paddy, local (common quality).			Rice, local (best quality).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	4 10 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	9 10 0	9 8 0	9 4 0
Burdwan ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 14 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 12 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0
Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore...	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	8 4 0	8 0 0	7 8 0
Chittagong...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 14 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
Dacca ...	4 10 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 8 0	8 6 0	9 4 0
Pabna ...	4 6 6	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 3 6	4 2 0	4 5 0	7 10 0	7 8 0	9 4 0
Rangpur ...	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 3 0	9 0 0	8 12 0	10 8 0
Raiganj (Pabna).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barisal (Mymensingh).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj (Dacca).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Marts.	Rice, local (common quality).			Wheat.			Kalai dal.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	7 14 0	7 14 0	7 12 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0
Burdwan ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	8 6 0	8 4 0	7 0 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	6 0 0
Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	6 12 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	7 0 0	(a)	(a)	8 12 0	8 8 0	7 8 0
Chittagong ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	7 4 0	7 0 0	8 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 4 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	(a)
Pabna ...	7 4 0	7 3 0	7 6 0	5 4 0	5 10 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 4 0
Rangpur ...	7 0 0	6 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 8 0
Raiganj (Pabna).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barisal (Mymensingh).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj (Dacca).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Not available.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first-half of June 1926.

Marts.	Gram.			* Arhar dal.			Linsced.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 4 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
Burdwan ...	4 13 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 12 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	8 0 0
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	5 2 0	5 2 0	4 12 0	9 0 0	7 8 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 8 0	8 8 0
Chittagong ...	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 10 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 12 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 5 0
Dacca ...	5 4 0	5 4 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0
Pabna ...	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Rangpur ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 8 0	(a)	(a)	(a)
Seraiganj (Pabna).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Marts.	Mustard.			Gur.			Cotton (unginned).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 0 0	8 2 0	7 10 0	30 0 0	28 0 0	41 0 0
Burdwan ...	9 6 0	9 8 0	10 0 0 to 10 4 0	5 12 0 to 7 0 0	5 12 0 to 7 0 0	10 8 0	.....	.....	(n)
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	10 8 0 to 12 2 0	9 8 0 to 10 12 0	9 8 0 to 10 12 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	10 8 0	10 8 0	8 6 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	12 8 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	8 4 0	8 12 0	9 8 0	10 0 0	9 4 0	7 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	13 0 0	13 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Seraiganj (Pabna).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Not available.

* Good Cawnpore.

(n) Not reported.

Wholesale prices current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first-half of June 1926.

Marts.	Jute.			Ghee.			Hide (Cow).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	{ (1) 15 8 0 (2) 14 8 0 (3) 12 8 0 }	{ (1) 16 0 0 (2) 14 0 0 (3) 12 0 0 }	{ (1) (n) (2) (n) (3) (n) }	{ 76 0 0 to 80 0 0 }	{ 75 0 0 to 80 0 0 }	{ 76 0 0 to 82 0 0 }	{ 12 0 0 to 14 0 0 }	{ 12 8 0 to 15 8 0† }	{ 12 0 0 to 16 0 0† }
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seraiganj (Fabna).	9 8 0	10 4 0	11 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sariahari (Mymensingh).	(n)	{ 11 0 0 to 15 0 0 }	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj (Dacca).	{ 9 0 0 to 11 0 0 }	{ 10 8 0 to 12 0 0 }	{ 12 12 0 to 13 12 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) Price of jat fours.

(2) Price of district fours.

(3) Weighted average price.

Marts.	Iron.			Salt.			Kerosine oil.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	{ 7 4 0 to 16 0 0 }	{ 7 4 0 to 16 0 0 }	{ (a) 10 0 0 to 15 0 0 }	2 4 6	2 6 0	2 0 6	{ Rs. A. P. Swan 6 7 0 Rising sun 6 4 0 Elephant (n) }	{ Rs. A. P. Swan 6 7 0 Rising sun 6 4 0 Elephant (n) }	{ Rs. A. P. Swan 5 14 0 Rising sun 7 5 0 Elephant 7 6 0 }
Burdwan
Rangpur
Midnapore
Chittagong
Dacca
Fabna
Raniganj
Seraiganj (Fabna).
Sariahari (Mymensingh).
Narayanganj (Dacca).

† Price per 20 lbs.

(a) British mild steel per cwt.

(n) Not reported.

(b) Not available.

Wholesale prices current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first-half of June 1926.

Marts.	Mustard oil.			Firewood.			Coal (Bengal).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	23 0 0 to 23 8 0	22 8 0 to 23 0 0	24 8 0 to 25 0 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 7 0*	0 7 0*	0 8 6*
Burdwan
Raniganj	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 6
Midnapore
Ohittagong
Dacca
Pabna
Rangpur
Serajganj (Pabna).
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).
Narayanganj (Dacca).

* Soft coke.

J. C. ROY, for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

DACCA, the 21st June 1926.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the first-half of June 1926.

Division.	Number.	Districts and marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.														
			Common rice.						Kalai dal (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			Arhar dal or Thur Gadjan Pea (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			Salt.		
			Average.			Cheapest.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
			S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Ch.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Ch.	S. Oh.	S. Ch.	S. Oh.
Presidency.		24-PARGANAS.															
	1	Chetla Hat ...	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 4	4 8	4 8	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 8	{ 14 0 13 0*	13 0*	12 0†
	2	Magra Hat ...	6 0	5 5	6 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	(a)	(a)	(a)	5 0	8 0	6 0	13 14	12 0	16 0
	3	Calcutta-Bellaghata	4 2	4 2	4 6	5 2	5 2	5 3	5 15	5 15	6 11	5 5	5 5	6 7	10 8†	10 8†	8 0†
		NADIA.															
	4	Goari ...	5 4	5 2	5 10	5 6	5 5	5 15	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 3	4 4	5 4	10 0†	10 0†	{ 16 0 15 0*
	5	Ranaghat ...	5 0	5 0	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	{ 13 0* 16 0	13 0*	{ 16 0 13 0*
		MURSHIDABAD.															
	6	Berhampore ...	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	5 12	5 8	6 8	7 0	6 8	13 0*	14 0*	14 0*
	7	Kandi ...	6 4	6 6	6 10	6 8	6 8	6 12	5 4	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	14 8
	8	Jangipur ...	6 0	6 2	6 12	6 2	6 4	7 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	7 0	14 0*	14 0*	13 0*
		JESORE.															
	9	Sadar ...	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	5 8	{ 14 8 14 0*	13 4†	14 0†
	10	Bongaon ...	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 14	5 11	5 14	3 3	4 0	3 4	4 0	4 0	6 4	13 0†	{ 16 0 13 0*	16 0 13 8*
		KHULNA.															
	11	Sadar ...	5 8	5 13	5 0	6 4	6 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	{ 13 4 12 8*	13 4 12 8*	13 4 12 0*
	12	Bagerhat ...	5 8	5 8	5 0	5 12	5 12	5 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	12 3	12 8	12 8
Burdwan.		BURDWAN.															
	13	Sadar ...	5 2	5 2	6 0	5 7	5 8	6 8	5 10	5 10	6 8	5 8	5 8	7 0	{ 16 0* 14 0	14 8*	13 0†
	14	Kalna ..	5 3	5 7	5 6	5 6	5 10	5 11	4 6	4 4	5 1	4 11	4 0	5 12	14 8	{ 13 4 14 12*	16 0†
		BIRBHUM.															
	15	Suri ...	5 6	5 6	6 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	4 12	4 12	6 0	13 0*	13 0*	13 0*
	16	Rampur Hat ...	5 12	5 12	6 8	6 4	6 4	7 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	14 0†	14 0†	14 0†
		BANKURA.															
	17	Sadar ...	5 8	5 10	6 8	5 12	6 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	13 0†	{ 11 0 12 0*	14 0† 14 8
	18	Vishnupur ...	5 12	6 0	6 8	6 4	6 8	6 14	6 8	6 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	6 12	13 0†	13 0†	13 8*
		MIDNAPORE.															
	19	Sadar ...	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 0	6 12	6 8	5 0	5 8	7 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	{ 11 0 8 0*	9 0 8 0*	16 0 13 0*
	20	Contai ...	5 12	5 12	6 9	6 0	6 0	7 0	4 8	4 0	5 8	4 8	4 0	5 8	10 8	10 0	{ 16 0 10 0*
		HOOGLY.															
	21	Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	5 6	5 8	5 8	6 2	5 0	5 4	5 0	4 8	5 4	5 6	{ 15 0 14 8*	13 0 12 12*	13 4 13 0*
	22	Arambagh ...	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 8	3 4	3 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 6	{ 12 0 10 0*	12 0 10 10*	13 10 10 0*
		HOWRAH.															
	23	Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	5 0	5 4	6 0	5 4	5 4	6 8	{ 15 8 14 0*	14 8 13 12*	16 0 15 0*
	24	Uluberia ...	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 4	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 4	4 4	5 0	5 4	13 0	18 8	16 0
Rajshahi.		RAJSHAHI.															
	25	Rampur-Boalla ...	5 0	5 0	5 7	5 4	5 4	6 6	6 0	6 0	5 4	4 14	4 14	6 0	13 8†	{ 14 8 13 8*	15 0 13 5*
	26	Nator ...	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 10	5 10	5 4	4 14	4 14	5 4	4 14	4 14	6 0	9 12†	9 12†	12 0†
	27	Dinajpur—Railway Bazar Hat.	6 0	6 5	6 0	6 14	6 14	6 2	6 0	6 0	7 10	4 13	4 13	6 6	{ 13 0 10 8*	13 0 11 4*	11 4† 12 8
	28	Jalpaiguri—Sadar...	5 0	5 4	5 8	5 12	6 0	6 0	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 12	11 0†	11 0†	12 0*

* Karkach.

(a) Not available.

(n) Not reported.

N.B.—The prices of Karkach and Liverpool salt tally with each other in marts marked†.

Prices current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the First half of June 1926.

Division.	Number.	Districts and marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.														
			Common rice.						Kalai dal (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			Arhar dal or Thur Odjan Pea (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			Salt.		
			Average.			Cheapest.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
Rajshahi.		DARJEELING.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
	29	Sadar ...	4 8	4 8	(a)	5 12	5 12	5 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	10 0
	30	Siliguri ...	5 0	5 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	4 12	5 0	5 8	11 0	10 0	11 0
		RANGPUR.															
	31	Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	4 0	5 12	6 0	5 4	6 12	6 12	7 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	32	Nilphamari ...	5 12	5 12	5 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	4 0	4 0	4 4	4 0	4 0	4 4	10 0	10 0	12 0
	33	Dogra-Sadar ...	6 0	6 3	5 6	6 3	6 3	5 7	4 0	4 2	4 0	4 12	4 8	6 0	11 0	10 0	12 0
		PABNA.															
	34	Sadar ...	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 12	5 0	4 12	5 0	12 8	14 0	14 0
	35	Sirajganj ...	5 0	5 0	4 12	5 4	5 4	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
Dacca.		MALDA.															
	36	Sadar ...	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 4	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	5 12	5 8	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 8	15 0
	37	Balia-Nawabganj ...	6 0	6 1	6 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	11 0	13 0
		DACCA.															
	38	Sadar ...	5 6	5 8	4 5	6 8	6 8	4 11	7 0	7 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	6 2	13 0	13 0	13 0
	39	Mirkadim ...	5 4	5 4	4 8	5 8	5 8	5 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	16 0	16 0	16 0
		MYMENSINGH.															
	40	Nasirabad ...	5 0	5 0	4 8	5 12	6 0	5 8	4 0	4 0	6 8	5 4	5 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	13 0
	41	Netrakona ...	5 12	5 11	4 8	6 4	5 15	5 0	6 12	6 2	7 8	4 12	4 11	6 8	13 4	13 5	13 5
		FARIDPUR.															
Chittagong.	42	Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 0	5 8	6 4	4 4	4 8	5 4	13 0	13 0	10 0
	43	Rajbari ...	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 12	6 0	6 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0
		PAKARGANJ.															
	44	Barisal ...	5 0	5 0	4 14	5 6	5 8	5 4	6 4	6 8	7 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	13 0	13 0	14 8
	45	Pirojpur ...	5 0	5 4	4 14	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
		TIPPERA.															
	46	Comilla ...	5 0	4 13	4 11	5 5	5 8	4 13	(a)	(a)	(a)	4 9	4 9	5 12	12 12	12 12	13 0
	47	Chandpur ...	4 11	5 0	4 7	5 2	5 6	4 8	(a)	(a)	5 5	4 0	4 0	5 5	10 10	10 10	11 0
		NOAKHALI.															
	48	Kalitara Hat ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 2	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	7 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
Chittagong.	49	Feni Hat ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	(a)	(a)	(a)	14 8	14 8	14 8
		CHITTAGONG.															
	50	Sadar ...	5 8	5 8	5 10	6 0	6 0	6 8	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	14 0	13 0	13 6
	51	Cox's Bazar ...	5 0	5 8	5 8	(a)	(a)	(a)	3 4	3 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	13 0
	52	Chittagong Hill Tracts—Rangamati.	5 8	5 8	6 0	(n)	(n)	(n)	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 0

(a) Not available.

(n) Not reported.

N.B.—The prices of Karkach and Liverpool salt tally with each other in marts marked †

* Karkach.

Dacca, the 21st June 1926.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Vital statistics of towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 19th June 1926.

Population under registration according to census of 1921.			Deaths registered.		Deaths registered.														Total of all causes.		Total of corresponding weeks of the previous year.										
District.	No.	Towns.	Births registered.		Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala Azar.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Ephelula.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
			Male.	Female.																					Male.	Female.				Total.	
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	724,248	353,016	1,077,264	199	29	28	10	...	19	14	8	...	16	47	26	8	12	71	46	60	16	4	179	314	250	564	256	168	424
Burdwan	2	Asansol Mining Settlement.	176,814	152,539	329,353	186	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	7	...	3	7	1	58	43	42	85	62	60	122
Howrah	3	Howrah	128,472	66,829	195,301	73	6	11	...	...	4	2	1	1	...	11	2	4	...	10	4	9	2	3	24	40	48	88	49	47	96
Dacca	4	Dacca	67,333	52,117	119,450	52	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	6	2	5	...	...	3	1	6	...	...	19	26	21	46	34	31	65
24 Parganas	5	Rhatpara	45,723	19,886	65,609	17	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	9	13	22	5	6	11
	6	Titagarh	36,533	15,918	52,451	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	7	14	6	6	12

R. B. KHAMBATA, M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Director of Public Health, Bengal (offg).
CALCUTTA, the 25th June 1926.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 17th June 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	11th June 1926	6 A.M. ...	103.00	0.00	103.00	Steady.		101.20	99.30	
	11th "	6 " ...	60.25	0.00	60.25	...	0.10	61.00	59.30	
	11th "	8 hours ...	16.10	1.409	17.509	0.20	...	19.309	13.809	
Brahmaputra	11th "	7 A.M. ...	16.70	314.06	330.76	...	0.20	333.16	337.06	
	11th "	8 " ...	13.70	136.958	150.658	..	0.90	152.858	146.78	
	11th "	12 hours	32.50	7.509	40.009	0.10	...	34.109	30.609	
Meghna	11th "	7 A.M. ...	20.10	1.509	21.609	...	0.10	29.709	13.909	
	11th "	12-30 hours	10.50	1.61	12.11	0.58	...	16.03	10.44	
	11th "	6 " ...	7.75	1.61	9.36	0.33	...	10.44	8.53	
Dhaleswari	11th "	7 A.M. ...	19.92	-8.62	11.30	0.20	...	12.78	8.88	
Bhagirathi	11th "	6 " ...	4.97	0.00	4.97	...	0.02	6.909	5.359	
Damodar	11th "	6 " ...	0.42†	92.58	92.16	Steady.		94.58	93.29	† Below zero.
Lakhya	11th "	6 " ...	16.54	-5.59	10.95	0.12	...	12.99	9.74	
Madaripur Bil Route	11th "	6 " ...	7.10	-0.599	6.501	0.40	...	7.951	5.601	

* Note.—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero at the Swarupganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 17th June 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	12th June 1926	6 A.M. ...	102.90'	0.00'	102.90'	...	0.10'	101.50'	99.50'	
	12th "	6 " ...	60.40'	0.00'	60.40'	0.15'	...	64.30'	59.90'	
	12th "	8 hours ...	16.20'	1.409'	17.609'	0.10'	...	19.309'	14.309'	
Brahmaputra	12th "	7 A.M. ...	16.50'	314.06'	330.56'	...	0.20'	335.36'	337.66'	
	12th "	8 " ...	13.50'	136.958'	150.458'	...	0.20'	153.758'	149.28'	
	12th "	12 hours ...	32.70'	7.509'	40.209'	0.20'	...	44.209'	32.009'	
Meghna	12th "	7 A.M. ...	19.85'	1.509'	21.359'	...	0.25'	29.609'	15.259'	
	12th "	12 hours ...	10.17'	1.61'	11.78'	...	0.33'	16.19'	10.61'	
	12th "	6-30 " ...	8.00'	1.61'	9.61'	0.25'	...	10.19'	8.44'	
Dhaleswari	12th "	7 A.M. ...	20.22'	- 8.62'	11.60'	0.30'	...	12.68'	9.08'	
	12th "	6 " ...	4.96'	0.00'	4.96'	...	...	7.009'	5.419'	
	12th "	6 " ...	0.50†	92.58'	92.08'	...	0.08'	94.58'	93.28'	†Belew zero.
Lakhya	12th "	6 " ...	16.79'	- 5.59'	11.20'	0.25'	...	12.66'	10.12'	
	12th "	6 " ...	7.10'	- 0.599'	6.501'	Steady.		7.901'	5.071'	

*Note—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero of the Swarupganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 17th June 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	13th June 1926	6 A. M.	102.80'	0.00'	102.80'	...	0.10'	102.00'	99.60'	
	13th "	6 "	60.50'	0.00'	60.50'	0.10'	...	64.50'	60.30'	
	13th "	8 hours	16.40'	1.409'	17.809'	0.20'	...	19.509'	15.309'	
Brahmaputra	13th "	8 A. M.	17.20'	314.06'	331.26'	0.70'	...	334.66'	336.76'	
	13th "	8 "	13.30'	136.958'	150.258'	...	0.20'	154.658'	154.08'	
	13th "	12 hours	32.80'	7.509'	40.309'	0.10'	...	34.609'	33.509'	
Meghna	13th "	7 A. M.	19.60'	1.509'	21.109'	...	0.25'	29.509'	16.379'	
	13th "	12-30 hours	10.50'	1.61'	12.11'	0.33'	...	16.03'	10.86'	
	13th "	7 "	8.00'	1.61'	9.61'	Steady.		9.78'	8.36'	
Dhaleswari	13th "	7 A. M.	20.22'	-8.62'	11.60'	Steady.		12.68'	9.58'	
Bhagirathi	13th "	6 "	4.80'	0.00'	4.80'	...	0.16'	6.269'	5.609'	
Damodar	13th "	6 "	0.75†	92.58'	91.83'	...	0.25'	94.25'	93.28'	†Below zero.
Lakhya	13th "	6 "	16.87'	-5.59'	11.28'	0.08'	...	12.33'	10.49'	
Madaripur Bil Route	13th "	6 "	7.25'	-0.599'	6.651'	0.15'	...	7.901'	6.101'	

* Note.—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero of the Sarupganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 17th June 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	14th June 1926	6 A.M. ...	104.00'	0.00'	104.00'	1.20'	...	102.30'	99.90'	
	14th "	6 "	60.60'	0.00'	60.60'	0.10'	...	64.70'	60.60'	
	14th "	8 hours ...	16.40'	1.409'	17.809'	Steady.		19.709'	16.509'	
Brahmaputra	14th "	12 A.M. ...	19.40'	314.06'	333.46'	2.20'	...	333.76'	334.56'	
	14th "	8 "	14.30'	136.958'	151.258'	1.00'	...	156.558'	156.08'	
	14th "	12 hours ...	32.80'	7.509'	40.309'	Steady.		34.909'	33.809'	
Meghna	14th "	7 A.M. ...	19.55'	1.509'	21.059'	...	0.05'	29.409'	18.509'	
	14th "	18 hours ...	10.58'	1.61'	12.19'	0.08'	...	16.03'	11.03'	
	14th "	7.30 "	8.42'	1.61'	10.03'	0.42'	...	9.36'	8.53'	
Dhaleswari	14th "	7 A.M. ...	20.52'	- 8.62'	11.90'	0.30'	...	12.58'	10.38'	
	14th "	6 "	4.74'	0.00'	4.74'	...	0.06'	5.719'	5.769'	
Bhagirathi	14th "	6 "	0.83'	92.58'	91.75'	...	0.08'	93.83'	93.27'	* Below zero.
Damodar	14th "	6 "	17.25'	- 5.59'	11.66'	0.37'	...	12.16'	10.99'	
Lakhya	14th "	6 "	7.35'	- 0.599'	6.751'	0.10'	...	7.701'	6.201'	
Madaripur Bil Route Takerhat	14th "	6 "								

*Note.—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero of the Swarnaganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 17th June 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date as —		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	15th June 1926	6 A. M.	104.00'	0.00'	104.00'	Steady.		102.40'	100.00'	
	15th "	6 "	60.70'	0.00'	60.70'	0.10'	...	65.00'	60.90'	
	15th "	8 hours	16.50'	1.409'	17.509'	0.10'	...	19.909'	17.709'	
Brahmaputra	15th "	8 A. M.	19.50'	314.06'	333.56'	0.10'	...	332.86'	333.46'	
	15th "	8 "	15.50'	136.958'	152.458'	1.20'	...	158.058'	156.98'	
	15th "	12 hours	33.00'	7.509'	40.509'	0.20'	...	35.209'	36.509'	
Meghna	15th "	...	...	1.509'	...	...	...	29.209'	19.509'	
	15th "	18 hours	19.58'	1.61'	12.19'	Steady.		15.86'	11.11'	
	15th "	8 "	8.58'	1.61'	10.19'	0.17'	...	9.28'	9.03'	
Dhaleswari	15th "	7 A. M.	20.92'	- 8.62'	12.30'	0.40'	...	12.58'	11.28'	
Bhagirathi	15th "	6 "	4.87'	0.00'	4.87'	0.13'	...	5.439'	5.709'	
Damodar	15th "	6 "	0.92†	92.58'	91.66'	...	0.08'	93.91'	93.26'	† Below zero.
Lakhya	15th "	6 "	17.29'	- 5.59'	11.70'	0.04'	...	12.16'	11.41'	
Madaripur Bil Route	15th "	6 "	7.60'	- 0.599'	7.001'	0.25'	...	7.551'	6.401'	

*Note.—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero of the Sarupganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 17th June 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in -		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	16th June 1926	6 A.M. ...	103.50'	0.00'	103.50'	...	0.50'	103.00'	100.40'	
	16th "	6 " ...	60.90'	0.00'	60.90'	0.20'	...	65.10'	61.20'	
	16th "	8 hours ...	16.80'	1.409'	18.209'	0.30'	...	20.209'	18.809'	
Brahmaputra	16th "	8 A.M. ...	20.50'	314.06'	334.56'	1.00'	...	332.56'	332.86'	
	16th "	8 " ...	16.80'	136.958'	153.758'	1.30'	...	157.758'	155.78'	
	16th "	12 hours ...	33.40'	7.509'	40.909'	0.40'	...	34.909'	37.909'	
Meghna	16th "	...	...	1.509'	...	...	...	29.109'	20.109'	
	16th "	16 hours	10.75'	1.61'	12.36'	0.17'	...	15.78'	11.53'	
	16th "	8-30 " ...	8.25'	1.61'	9.86'	...	0.33'	9.19'	9.61'	
Dhaleswari	16th "	7 A.M. ...	20.92'	- 8.62'	12.30'	Steady.		12.68'	12.18'	
	16th "	6 " ...	4.90'	0.00'	4.90'	0.03'	...	5.299'	5.969'	
	16th "	6 " ...	1.00'†	92.58'	91.58'	...	0.08'	93.75'	93.26'	† Below zero.
Lakhya	16th "	6 " ...	17.25'	- 5.59'	11.66'	...	0.04'	12.24'	12.03'	
	16th "	6 " ...	7.80'	- 0.599'	7.201'	0.20'	...	7.551'	6.601'	
Madaripur Bil Route	16th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Takerhat	16th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Note.—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero of the Swarupganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 17th June 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	17th June 1926	6 A.M. ...	103.70'	0.00'	103.70'	0.26'	...	103.40'	101.00'	
	17th "	6 "	61.30'	0.00'	61.30'	0.40'	...	65.25'	61.50'	
	17th "	8 hours ...	17.00'	1.409'	18.409'	0.20'	...	20.709'	19.809'	
Brahmaputra	17th "	8 A.M. ...	20.60'	314.06'	334.66'	0.10'	...	332.76'	332.06'	
	17th "	8 "	18.80'	136.958'	155.758'	2.00'	...	157.358'	154.68'	
	17th "	12 hours ...	34.00'	7.509'	41.509'	0.60'	...	35.909'	38.509'	
Meghna	17th "	...	...	1.509'	...	...	...	29.009'	20.259'	
	17th "	...	...	1.61'	...	...	...	15.86'	11.86'	
	17th "	9.30 hours	7.25'	1.61'	8.86'	...	1.00'	9.28'	10.53'	
Dhaleswari	17th "	7 A.M.	20.92'	- 8.62'	12.30'	Steady		12.98'	12.88'	
Bhagirathi	17th "	6 "	4.52'	0.00'	4.52'	...	0.38'	5.279'	6.029'	
Damodar	17th "	6 "	1.00†	92.58'	91.58'	Steady		95.08'	93.25'	† Below zero.
Lakhya	17th "	6 "	16.92'	- 5.59'	11.33'	...	0.33'	12.41'	13.03'	
Madaripur Bil Route	17th "	6 "	7.90'	- 0.599'	7.301'	0.10'	...	7.601'	7.101'	

* Note.—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero of the Swarnaganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia for the week ending the 19th June 1926.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero of gauge.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1926.					
13th June	... 7 A.M.	37.35	37.35	41.00	P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpur old dock sill. B. M. on Rajshahi College step 64.73. Value of zero of gauge = 0.00 P. W. D.
14th "	... 7 "	37.40	37.40	41.15	
15th "	... 7 "	37.55	37.55	41.35	
16th "	... 7 "	37.75	37.75	41.50	
17th "	... 7 "	37.85	37.85	41.80	
18th "	... 7 "	38.10	38.10	42.05	
19th "	... 7 "	38.30	38.30	42.25	

		Old value.	According to P. W. D. datum.
The previous year's	Highest water-level	... on 16th September 1925	... 61.45
Do.	Lowest	... on 15th April 1925	... 35.80
Record	Highest	... 69.25 on 26th August 1879	... 64.44
Do.	Do.	... 69.08 on 9th September 1885	... 64.27
Do.	Do.	... 68.30 on 25th August 1906	... 63.47
Do.	Do.	... 68.21 on 26th August 1890	... 63.40
Do.	Lowest	... 37.63 on 25th April 1884	... 32.82
Do.	Do.	... 38.13 on 14th and 15th April 1883	... 33.32
Do.	Do.	... 39.02 on 21st and 22nd April 1897	... 34.21
Do.	Do.	... 69.28 on 6th and 7th May 1908	... 34.47
Do.	Do.	... on 9th May 1922	... 34.70

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

W. R. ROBSON, *Subdivisional Officer,*

I. D., Rajshahi.

RAMPUR BOALIA, the 19th June 1926.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 19th June 1926.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1926.					
13th June	... 7 A.M.	16.4	16.4	18.1	Zero is placed at mean sea-level.
14th "	... 7 "	16.4	16.4	18.3	
15th "	... 7 "	16.5	16.5	18.5	The bench-mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat at Goalundo.
16th "	... 7 "	16.8	16.8	18.8	
17th "	... 7 "	17.0	17.0	19.3	
18th "	... 7 "	17.8	17.8	19.8	
19th "	... 7 "	18.3	18.3	20.1	

The gauge reading commenced from 3rd October 1904.

Highest recorded flood	...	... 26.7 on 23rd and 24th August 1924.
Previous highest recorded flood	...	... 25.75 on 28th August 1906 and 25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and 1st to 3rd September 1883.
Lowest recorded water-level	...	... 5.8 on 17th February 1924.
Previous recorded low water-level	...	... 1.0 on 8th February 1914.

A. K. SEN, for *Subdivisional Officer,*

P. W. D., Faridpur.

RAJBARI, the 19th June 1926.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 23rd June 1926.

Summary.—General rain fell throughout the presidency. Weeding of jute and autumn paddy continues in full swing in West Bengal; while harvesting has begun in the low land tracts of Eastern Bengal. Preparation of lands for and transplantation of winter paddy seedlings are proceeding favourably. The standing crops are making good progress. The average price of common rice for the presidency has risen by about 0.70 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS...	5.73	5½	5½	Effects of weather on crops are seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Hasnabad in Basirhat.
	Diamond Harbour.	1.36	5½ ₁₆	5½ ₁₆	
	Barrackpore ...	4.21	5	5	
	Baraset ...	4.37	5½	5½	
	Basirhat ...	3.58	5½ ₁₆	5½ ₁₆	
2	NADIA ...	8.29	5½	5½ ₁₆	Weather sultry. Weeding of jute and autumn paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Tehatta.
	Kushtia ...	5.69	5½	5½	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	5	5	
	Chuadanga ...	0.76	5½	5½	
	Ranaghat ...	1.19	5	5	
3	MURSHIDABAD	0.61	5½	5½	Weather very hot. Prospects of standing crops appear to be favourable. Export of rice continues in Kandi and Jangipur. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Lalbagh ...	1.15	5½	5½	
	Jangipur ...	Nil	6	6	
	Kandi ...	1.31	6½	6½	
4	JESSORE ...	2.92	5	5½	Weather hot. Weeding is going on; rain is wanted in places. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	0.90	4½	5	
	Magura ...	1.07	5	4½	
	Narail ...	3.18	5	5	
	Bongaon ...	0.84	5	5	
5	KHULNA ...	2.06	5½	5½	Weather very hot. Cattle-disease is reported from Bagerhat. Rice is being exported.
	Satkhira ...	4.71	5½	5½	
	Bagerhat ...	2.54	5½	5½	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	...	...	5	Report not received.
	Asansol ...	...	...	6	
	Katwa ...	...	...	6	
	Kalna ...	...	...	(n)	
7	BIRBHUM ...	0·83	6	6	Common rice sells at 5½ seers per rupee at Bolpur, at 6½ seers at Dubrajpur and 6½ seers at Labpur. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thanas Labpur, Nalhati, Murari and Moureswar.
	Rampurhat ...	3·00	5½	(n)	
8	BANKURA ...	1·53	5½	5½	Weather hot and dry. Rain is needed. Fodder is dear and scarce; water is sufficient.
	Vishnupur ...	2·19	5½	5½	
9	MIDNAPORE ...	1·62	6½	6	Weather hot. Prospects of the standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Contai ...	3·15	5½	(n)	
	Tamluk ...	5·15	5½	5½	
	Ghatal ...	0·55	5½	(n)	
	Jhargram ...	2·31	6	6	
10	HOOGHLY ...	3·92	5½	5½	Weather hot. More rain is needed. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ...	3·41	5½	5½	
	Arambagh ...	(n)	(n)	5½	
11	HOWRAH ...	2·89	5½	5½	More rain is wanted. Weeding of jute and ploughing of lands are proceeding.
	Uluberia ...	4·51	5½	5½	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA). Naogaon ...	3·44	5½	5½	Weather extremely hot. Weeding is being carried on. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from three villages in Lalpur thana. Rice is being imported from Natore from Sadar.
	Nator ...	2·15	5½	5½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	0·92	6	6	Weather seasonable. Rain is needed for growth of the standing crops. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from police-stations Fulbari, Patnitola and Gangarampur in Balurghat subdivision.
	Thakurgaon ...	0·79	7	7	
	Balurghat ...	1·55	6	6	
14	JALPAIGURI ...	1·85	5½	5	Condition and prospects of crops are fair.
	Alipur ...	4·55	5½	5½	
15	DARJEELING ...	2·47	4½	4½	Maize and potatoes are growing. Marwa being transplanted. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	3·26	5	5	
	Siliguri ...	7·10	5	5	
	Kalimpong ...	1·92	5	5	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
16	RANGPUR ...	1.30	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Cutting and steeping of jute are going on briskly. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari ...	0.05	5½	5½	
	Kurigram ...	3.58	5½	5½	
	Gaibandha ...	1.40	5½	5½	
17	BOGRA ...	2.13	5½	5½	Weather hot and cloudy. Steeping of jute is retarded for want of sufficient rain.
18	PABNA ...	0.82	5½	5½	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are adequate. Cattle-disease is reported from Tarash thana.
	Sirajganj ...	4.07	5	5	
19	MALDA ...	0.61	5½	5½	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are not good. More rain is wanted. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	1.63	6¾	6½	Weather hot. Cutting and steeping of early jute and harvesting of autumn paddy have commenced at places. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. Cattle-disease exists in the interior. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	3.13	5½	5½	Weather seasonable as well as hot. Harvesting of jute and autumn paddy has commenced. The recent rain would be highly beneficial to agricultural operations. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Rice market is almost stationary. Fodder and water are available.
	Manikganj ...	Nil	5	5	
	Narayanganj ...	2.77	5½	5½	
	Munshiganj (a)	2.12	(n)	5½	
22	MYMENSINGH	4.06	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Preparation of lands for transplanting winter paddy seedlings is going on. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamalpur ...	2.73	5½	(n)	
	Tangail ...	1.91	5½	(n)	
	Netrakona ...	(n)	(n)	(n)	
	Kishorganj ...	4.00	5½	5½	

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	0·88	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Weeding of jute and paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Gopalganj and Madaripur subdivisions.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	2·35	5	5	
	Madaripur ...	2·32	5	5	
	Gopalganj (a) ...	2·26	5½	5½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	4·34	5	5	Weather hot. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease continues in Sadar and Pirojpur subdivisions.
	Pirojpur ...	5·93	5	5	
	Patuakhali ...	9·67	5	5	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	6·40	5	5½	
25	CHITTAGONG ...	4·32	{ 6½ 6*	6½ 6*	Weather seasonable. Cultivation of <i>pania aus</i> paddy is in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. <i>Panga</i> salt is selling at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and at 13 seers at Cox's Bazar. Cattle-disease is reported from Chakaria, Kutubdia, Cox's Bazar, Ramu and Mahishkhali.
	Cox's Bazar ...	7·25	5½	5½	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	10·05	4½¹	4½	Weather favourable. Prospects of the standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from the Brahmanbaria and Chandpur subdivisions.
	Brahmanbaria	7·62	5	5	
	Chandpur ...	3·82	4½½	4½½	
27	NOAKHALI ...	6·42	5	5	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Ramganj, Begumganj, Lakhipur and Parshuram thanas.
	Feni ...	0·11	4½	4½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	3·54	5	5	Weather seasonable.
29	TRIPURA STATE	5·46	5	(n)	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease exists in all divisions. Condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cleansed cotton sells at Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 40 and jute at Rs. 10 to Rs. 17 per maund.

* Burma rice.

(n) Not reported.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Dacca, the 26th June 1926.

**Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works on the river Buriganga
for the week ending the 12th June 1926.**

Date.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		Commencement of—		Remarks.	
	Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.	Ebb tide.	Flow tide.		
1926.							7 A.M.	5 P.M.
6th June ...	7-35	8-65	13-25	7-25	7-42	13-33	8-45	8-15
7th „ ...	8-20	8-9	14-20	7-5	8-30	14-30	8-55	8-0
8th „ ...	9-0	9-1	15-5	7-75	9-12	15-12	8-45	8-3
9th „ ...	9-50	9-45	16-0	8-1	10-0	16-7	8-65	8-4
10th „ ...	10-45	9-7	16-50	8-4	10-50	17-0	8-7	8-4
11th „ ...	11-35	9-85	17-45	8-75	11-43	17-54	8-8	8-9
12th „ ...	12-30	10-05	6-25	8-8	12-35	6-30	8-95	9-05

Notable high and low water levels of previous years.

High.			Low.		
27th August	1906	... 70-5	23rd February	1907	... 51-06
5th September	1909	... 66-86	13th „	1908	... 51-06
10th August	1910	... 69-86	12th March	1912	... 51-06
1st „	1911	... 68-46	6th „	1914	... 50-60
13th „	1912	... 67-16	22nd February	1915	... 50-30
31st „	1915	... 69-7	15th „	1916	... 50-60
8th „	1916	... 68-1	3rd March	1917	... 51-0
12th „	1917	... 67-1	21st February	1918	... 51-40
13th „	1918	... 69-12	26th „	1919	... 50-4
2nd „	1919	... 66-8	18th „	1920	... 50-9
8th September	1920	... 66-9	19th „	1921	... 50-9
28th July	1921	... 68-4	8th March	1922	... 51-05
10th August	1922	... 68-00	14th „	1923	... 50-8
31st July	1923	... 66-15	16th February	1924	... 50-50
29th August	1924	... 68-82			
8th September	1925	... 68-52	5th March	1925	... 50-9

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works prior to 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926 = -48-51 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works since 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926 = 0-00 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

A. K. GHOSAL, for *Executive Engineer,*
Khulna Division.

CALCUTTA, the 26th June 1926.

Vital Statistics for the month of February 1926 of the

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths.							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-azar.
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan ...	19,583	15,033	34,616	20	...	2	...	...	14	...	...	...	2
	2	Raniganj ...	8,040	6,496	14,536	28	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Asansol ...	15,464	11,035	26,499	26	1	7	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bankura ...	4	Bankura ...	13,523	11,889	25,412	46	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Vishnupur ...	9,736	9,662	19,398	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Sonamukhi ...	5,140	5,504	10,644	28	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur ...	7	Midnapur ...	15,724	13,241	28,965	56	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Ghatal ...	5,655	5,115	10,770	47	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	9	Hooghly-Chin-sura.	16,723	13,215	29,938	62	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
	10	Serampur ...	20,210	12,987	33,197	53	...	2	7	...	3	1	1	...	1
	11	Rishra-Kou-nagar.	15,030	8,229	23,259	30	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	1
	12	Baidyabati ...	9,174	7,297	16,471	19	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	13	Bhadreswar ...	14,487	7,594	22,081	28	2	1	14	...	14	...	1	...	...
	14	Champdani ...	17,193	7,459	24,652	21	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	15	Howrah ...	128,472	66,829	195,301	381	24	31	60	...	13	7	...	...	13
	16	Bally ...	15,264	7,945	23,209	23	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1
24 Parganas	17	South Suburban	19,683	14,262	33,945	60	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
	18	Tollyganj ...	13,326	8,311	21,637	36	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	19	Budge-Budge	17,883	7,840	25,723	22	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	Baranagar ...	19,969	12,095	32,064	46	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
	21	Kamarhati ...	14,965	8,053	23,018	15	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	Rajpur ...	5,760	5,652	11,412	31	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	23	South Dum-Dum.	8,736	5,294	14,030	14	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	24	Barrackpur ...	14,877	7,583	22,460	20	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	1
	25	Panhati ...	6,148	4,013	10,161	29	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	2
	26	North Barrackpur.	9,452	5,981	15,433	28	...	10	4	...	1	1	...	...	...
	27	Titagarh ...	36,533	15,918	52,451	64	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28	Garulia ...	9,077	4,019	13,096	5	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
	29	Naihati ...	15,464	7,822	23,286	27	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30	Kanchrapara	7,182	3,150	10,332	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
	31	Bhatpara ...	43,723	19,886	63,609	90	1	25	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
	32	Basirhat ...	10,162	9,105	19,267	77	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	8
	33	Baduria ...	7,434	6,623	14,057	28	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	34	Calcutta ...	724,248	353,016	1,077,264	1,334	109	152	120	...	104	41	22	...	69
Nadia ...	35	Krishnagar ...	11,377	10,932	22,309	42	...	5	1	...	24	...	...	...	2
	36	Nabadwip ...	7,291	8,293	15,584	19	...	29	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	37	Santipur ...	11,342	13,450	24,792	69	...	9	1	...	20	...	...	...	...

Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

registered.																	No.	Towns.*
Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respira- tory diseases.	Injuries in- cluding sui- cide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.					
										Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
...	...	7	...	9	1	2	2	...	6	28	17	45	57	29	86	1	Bardwan.	
3	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	10	17	16	33	5	3	8	2	Ranigauj.
4	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	9	19	14	33	4	4	8	3	Asansol.
1	...	2	...	2	1	2	1	...	12	7	18	25	16	11	27	4	Bankura.	
7	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	...	4	13	5	18	14	11	25	5	Vishnupur.	
1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	9	8	8	16	5	4	9	6	Sonamukhi.
2	1	1	...	9	2	...	...	...	10	15	13	28	12	17	29	7	Midaspur.
2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	8	4	12	13	8	21	8	Ghatal.
22	3	9	...	2	...	1	1	...	8	30	24	54	23	23	46	9	Hooghly-Chinsura.	
2	2	6	1	3	3	2	1	...	12	27	20	47	24	18	42	10	Serampur.	
3	5	4	...	1	...	3	1	...	3	14	13	27	15	9	24	11	Rishra-Konnagar.	
...	3	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	7	13	9	22	19	9	28	12	Baidyabati.
...	4	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	26	25	51	6	6	12	13	Bhadreswar.
6	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	4	16	4	20	12	6	18	14	Champanai.
45	38	14	...	69	16	71	9	1	149	305	231	536	311	261	572	15	Howrah.	
...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	11	4	15	20	10	30	16	Bally.	
16	3	2	...	2	2	3	...	...	12	25	22	47	36	25	61	17	South Suburban.
6	3	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	10	7	17	12	15	27	18	Tollyganj.
10	6	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	25	17	42	18	11	29	19	Budge-Budge.
7	9	4	...	4	5	4	1	...	8	24	28	52	29	28	57	20	Baranagar.	
2	2	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	11	7	18	23	16	39	21	Kamarhati.
8	2	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	10	17	27	5	5	10	22	Rajpur.
2	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	6	10	7	17	10	7	17	23	South Dum-Dum.
1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	9	4	13	5	3	8	24	Barrakpur.
1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	10	11	21	9	7	16	25	Panihati.
2	5	...	...	8	...	2	1	...	3	21	16	37	9	6	15	26	North Barrak- pur.
41	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	34	23	57	43	34	77	27	Titagarh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	3	8	3	1	4	28	Garulia.
5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	13	5	18	10	10	20	29	Naihati.
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	2	4	30	Kanchrapara.
37	5	3	1	9	7	4	...	...	22	73	46	119	125	76	201	31	Bhatpara.
2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	26	12	38	21	21	42	32	Basirhat.
8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	8	20	7	4	11	33	Baduria.
121	146	120	66	405	199	273	54	5	928	1,536	1,282	2,818	1,807	1,433	3,332	34	Calcutta.	
...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	8	20	27	47	5	4	9	35	Krishnagar.
7	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	25	22	47	11	14	25	36	Nabadwip.
1	2	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	11	25	28	53	23	18	41	37	Santipur.

Vital Statistics for the month of February 1926 of the

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths								
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-azar.	
Murshidabad.	38	Berhampur ...	14,719	11,051	26,670	26	...	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	...
	39	Murshidabad	5,401	5,268	10,669	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40	Azimganj ...	5,876	5,355	11,231	20	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
	41	Kandi ...	5,903	5,884	11,787	23	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
	42	Jangipur ...	5,167	5,572	10,739	30	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	43	Jessore ...	6,410	3,729	10,139	9	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	4
Khulna	44	Khulna ...	10,235	5,814	16,049	13	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2
	45	Satkhira ...	5,548	4,751	10,299	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Rajshahi	46	Rajshahi ...	13,831	10,767	24,598	60	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	7
Dinajpur	47	Dinajpur ...	10,973	7,052	18,025	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	48	Jalpaiguri ...	8,965	5,555	14,520	22	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	49	Darjeeling ...	12,877	9,381	22,258	32	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	50	Rangpur ...	12,059	7,017	19,076	24	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Bogra	51	Bogra ...	7,257	5,065	12,322	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pabna	52	Pabna ...	10,352	8,991	19,343	9	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	53	Sirajganj ...	13,756	11,762	25,518	26	...	5	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
Malda	54	English Bazar	7,869	6,188	14,057	37	...	5	...	...	10	...	...	...	1
	55	Nawabganj ...	6,081	6,552	12,633	21	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...
Dacca	56	Dacca ...	67,333	52,117	119,450	322	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	18
	57	Narayanganj	19,442	11,160	30,602	83	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mymensingh	58	Mymensingh ...	16,597	8,650	25,247	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	59	Jamalpur ...	12,566	10,547	23,113	40	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...
	60	Sherpur ...	9,768	8,045	17,813	27	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	61	Kishorganj ...	10,600	8,918	19,518	62	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	62	Bajitpur ...	5,946	5,622	11,568	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	63	Tangail ...	7,542	6,763	14,305	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	64	Faridpur ...	8,772	5,731	14,503	24	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Bakarganj	65	Madaripur ...	14,309	10,988	25,297	60	1	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	2
	66	Barisal ...	17,684	9,160	26,744	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	67	Pirojpur ...	7,515	6,326	13,841	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	68	Chittagong ...	24,117	11,913	36,030	52	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fippera	69	Comilla ...	15,533	10,281	25,814	28	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	70	Brahmanbaria	12,367	11,047	23,414	59	...	16	...	...	2	...	...	...	16
	71	Chandpur ...	10,636	4,482	15,118	32	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of month			1,769,376	1,049,372	2,818,748	4,302	170	377	267	...	343	60	25	10	159	
Total of corresponding month of previous year.			...	...	...	4,508	165	146	941	...	406	71	20	6	130
Increase + or decrease —.			...	...	...	-206	+5	+231	-674	...	-63	-11	+5	+4	+29

REMARKS.—1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by the municipalities and submitted to the Director of Public Health by the Civil Surgeons, and in a few instances are obviously incomplete.
 2. The vital statistics of municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been excluded from this statement and incorporated in the
 3. The birth and death ratios per mille per annum have been omitted from this statement according to the Government of India, Education

CALCUTTA, the 19th June 1926.

Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

registered.																	No.	Towns.
Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respira- tory diseases.	Injuries includ- ing suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.					
										Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.			
5	3	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	10	20	16	36	19	12	31	38	Berhampur.
22	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	23	8	7	15	39	Murshidabad.
...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	11	7	18	6	6	12	40	Azimganj.
7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	5	16	8	15	23	41	Kandi.
7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	10	2	3	5	42	Jangipur.
...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	16	4	20	13	3	16	43	Jessore.
3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	11	18	10	7	17	44	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	5	4	9	12	7	19	45	Satkhira.
7	6	1	1	3	1	1	2	...	13	31	16	47	19	17	36	46	Rajshahi.	
5	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	7	4	11	9	3	12	47	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	8	8	16	7	2	9	48	Jalpaiguri.
6	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	9	14	8	22	23	15	38	49	Darjeeling.
3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	14	4	18	10	2	12	50	Rangpur.
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	5	12	9	5	14	51	Bogra.
...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	10	7	17	4	8	12	52	Pabna.
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	18	18	36	26	13	39	53	Sirajganj.
3	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	9	17	17	34	6	4	10	54	English Bazar.
4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	5	18	9	1	10	55	Nawabganj.
37	3	8	...	19	7	31	5	1	91	122	102	224	118	107	225	56	Dacca.	
13	1	5	1	2	1	4	1	1	31	34	28	62	35	27	62	57	Narayanaganj.	
13	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	11	16	14	30	28	25	53	58	Mymeusingh.
7	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	4	9	17	26	23	21	44	59	Jamalpur.	
10	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	6	18	24	9	10	19	60	Sherpur.
5	1	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	5	17	11	28	12	10	22	61	Kishorganj.
6	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	9	9	18	4	5	9	62	Bajitpur.
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	5	10	7	4	11	63	Tangail.
8	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	14	7	21	6	7	13	64	Faridpur.
2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	11	10	21	8	5	13	65	Madaripur.
24	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	32	14	46	17	15	32	66	Barisal.
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	7	2	9	8	2	10	67	Pirojpur.
12	1	1	...	2	1	...	4	1	20	25	17	42	14	19	33	68	Chittagong.	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	8	4	4	8	69	Comilla.
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	25	18	43	22	16	38	70	Brahmanbaria.
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	2	10	7	7	14	71	Chandpur.
597	294	233	74	609	266	464	102	11	1,615	3,049	2,457	5,506	...	...	...
694	341	147	58	634	249	500	105	16	1,502	3,381	2,585	5,966	...	...	...
-97	-47	+86	+16	-25	+17	-36	-3	-5	+113	-332	-128	-460	...	...	...

Taken as a whole, the statement possesses a relative value, although the figures for individual towns probably only approximate to the actual in a proportion of cases.
 Returns for districts as ordered in Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, letter No. 118 San., dated the 8th February 1918.
 Department, letter No. 93, dated the 26th March 1918.

R. B. KHAMBATA, M.R.C.S., D.P.H., *Director of Public Health, Bengal (offg.).*

Vital Statistics for the month of February 1926 of the

Divisions.	No.	Districts.	Population under registration according to census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-azar.
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	680,282	673,993	1,353,275	3,756	36	80	65	...	1,656	...	4	...	4
	2	Birbhum	422,986	424,584	847,570	3,020	105	2	50	...	45	...	...	...	4
	3	Bankura	480,935	483,552	964,487	2,673	2	31	43	...	221	4	2	1	2
	4	Midnapur	1,318,373	1,308,652	2,626,925	7,452	227	942	180	...	2,161	...	...	3	17
	5	Hooghly	468,451	462,093	930,544	2,620	3	49	34	...	1,239	26	10	3	24
	6	Howrah	391,416	387,478	778,893	2,386	26	371	213	...	478	48	...	3	31
Presidency	7	24-Parganas	1,062,266	989,125	2,051,391	5,304	85	1,564	275	...	855	5	3	4	268
	8	Nadia	731,335	693,552	1,424,887	3,864	57	71	16	...	2,282	11	15	5	63
	9	Murshidabad	591,676	599,742	1,191,418	4,410	200	22	122	...	1,974	...	...	...	...
	10	Jessore	887,182	824,898	1,712,080	4,007	238	132	68	...	2,925	6	...	4	11
	11	Khulna	741,741	684,945	1,426,686	3,952	162	51	3	...	1,496	...	...	...	31
Rajshahi	12	Rajshahi	753,539	711,538	1,465,077	3,862	213	103	...	...	3,625	...	...	...	73
	13	Dinajpur	885,427	801,901	1,687,328	5,450	266	33	10	...	2,351	1	2	...	3
	14	Jalpaiguri	494,432	427,317	921,749	2,227	116	2	2	...	1,403	...	...	...	...
	15	Darjeeling	136,217	124,273	260,490	704	35	...	1	...	157	...	...	4	3
	16	Rangpur	1,304,781	1,183,997	2,488,778	6,331	438	4	83	...	3,831	146	...	...	31
	17	Bogra	531,470	504,814	1,036,284	2,002	104	20	66	...	865	10	1	18	58
	18	Pabna	682,594	662,039	1,344,633	3,039	146	23	114	...	1,926	...	...	...	1
	19	Malda	478,872	480,103	958,975	2,361	80	200	20	...	1,679	...	...	10	...
Dacca	20	Dacca	1,485,445	1,490,470	2,975,915	7,833	433	195	76	...	295	86	1	...	60
	21	Mymensingh	2,447,431	2,278,695	4,726,126	11,385	615	365	101	...	1,040	2	4	22	164
	22	Faridpur	1,124,661	1,085,397	2,210,058	5,789	209	69	25	...	2,889	...	...	...	8
	23	Bakarganj	1,318,064	1,265,107	2,583,171	9,340	199	103	12	...	282	...	...	...	7
Chittagong	24	Chittagong	753,765	821,627	1,575,392	4,017	341	26	95	...	297	4	2	...	38
	25	Noakhali	738,722	734,064	1,472,786	5,635	365	38	33	...	516	...	...	1	30
	26	Tippera	1,367,598	1,311,029	2,678,627	7,051	189	539	17	...	515	5	16	34	302
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not available
Total of month for Bengal			22,288,660	21,414,985	43,703,645	120,470	4,883	5,035	1,724	...	38,603	354	60	121	1,254
Total of corresponding month of previous year.			...	...	...	108,954	4,924	2,677	783	...	35,032	410	33	170	1,185
Increase + or decrease			...	...	...	+11,516	-41	+2,358	+941	...	+3,471	-56	+27	-49	+70

REMARKS.—1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by the thana officers and submitted to the Director of Public Health by the Civil Surgeon.
 2. The vital statistics of municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been included in this statement with those of the respective divisions.
 3. Divisional totals and the birth and death ratios per mille per annum have been omitted from this statement according to the Government.

CALCUTTA, the 19th June 1926.

Districts excluding Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

registered.																	No.	Districts.
Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respira- tory diseases.	Injuries includ- ing suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.					
										Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
478	29	8	2	37	7	20	25	6	458	1,488	1,391	2,879	1,212	1,007	2,219	1	Burdwan.	
1,378	6	1	...	7	1	3	7	4	324	957	875	1,832	716	651	1,367	2	Birbhum.	
1,036	22	37	1	28	7	11	13	...	488	985	962	1,947	820	717	1,537	3	Bankura.	
1,760	79	62	6	56	21	24	61	17	1,148	3,279	3,258	6,537	2,570	2,282	4,852	4	Midnapur.	
352	113	48	2	49	11	12	20	2	378	1,233	1,129	2,362	1,090	911	2,001	5	Hooghly.	
467	32	163	18	59	48	41	28	10	259	1,221	1,046	2,267	604	468	1,072	6	Howrah.	
1,869	44	28	3	90	29	49	67	4	690	3,138	2,709	5,847	2,456	1,922	4,378	7	24-Parganes.	
320	21	14	9	70	20	22	35	20	389	2,331	2,052	4,383	1,715	1,326	3,041	8	Nadia.	
227	5	...	...	5	2	5	22	6	469	1,470	1,389	2,859	1,024	821	1,845	9	Murshidabad.
269	4	...	3	3	9	3	35	6	343	2,070	1,742	3,812	2,050	1,667	3,717	10	Jessore.	
272	4	6	...	2	13	5	31	12	632	1,395	1,163	2,558	1,387	1,333	2,720	11	Khulna.	
5	4	5	...	4	2	2	31	6	339	2,155	2,046	4,201	1,953	1,524	3,477	12	Rajshahi.	
1,075	1	5	1	15	1	9	16	15	299	2,349	1,993	4,342	2,111	1,956	4,067	13	Dinajpur.	
10	34	9	10	32	10	3	9	...	71	921	674	1,595	798	660	1,458	14	Jaipalguri.	
206	6	2	1	5	9	7	3	...	105	284	225	509	336	233	569	15	Darjeeling.	
1,102	6	...	2	...	...	2	17	14	26	2,855	2,411	5,266	2,771	2,187	4,958	16	Rangpur.
196	5	1	18	9	8	9	15	6	107	743	689	1,432	1,056	856	1,912	17	Bogra.	
127	2	...	...	2	1	2	17	...	186	1,246	1,159	2,405	1,335	1,055	2,390	18	Pabna.
56	1	2	...	6	...	1	8	1	210	1,195	999	2,194	697	625	1,322	19	Malda.	
2,717	118	21	4	5	19	15	23	12	998	2,414	2,231	4,645	2,850	2,542	6,392	20	Dacca.	
4,085	37	34	3	19	14	30	45	19	1,178	3,781	3,381	7,162	4,086	3,638	7,724	21	Mymensingh.	
6	44	4	...	4	...	4	25	...	537	1,960	1,655	3,615	2,035	1,649	3,684	22	Faridpur.	
2,682	25	13	...	2	4	1	52	10	1,847	2,646	2,394	5,040	3,167	2,828	5,995	23	Bakarganj.	
2,161	18	8	...	30	9	7	37	6	174	1,527	1,394	2,921	1,530	1,449	2,979	24	Chittagong.	
1,325	5	3	...	...	...	1	35	5	554	1,288	1,267	2,555	1,759	1,677	3,436	25	Noakhali.
1,761	79	39	13	10	32	19	32	22	1,005	2,826	2,114	4,940	2,323	2,168	4,491	26	Tippera.	
registration.										27	Chittagong Tracts. Hill
25,933	734	513	96	549	277	307	707	203	13,214	47,257	42,328	89,585	...	...	...
27,063	698	428	96	492	240	246	675	176	12,233	44,481	38,152	82,633	...	...	...
-1,130	+36	+85	equal	+57	+37	+61	+32	+27	+981	+2,776	+4,176	+6,952	...	..	...

Civil Surgeon of the respective Government.

Taken as a whole, the statement possesses a relative value, although the figures for individual districts probably only approximate to the actual districts as ordered in Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, letter No. 1188an., dated the 8th February 1918. India, Vaccination Department, letter No. 93, dated the 26th March 1918.

R. B. KHAMBATA, M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Director of Public Health, Bengal (of Bengal).

Form C.—BENGAL.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending 18th June 1926.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	Number of bales pressed.		Number of bales pressed.		District included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1925 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ...	1,569	No information.	39,262	No information.	All districts in the Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 24th June 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	18th June 1926	6 A.M. ...	103.70'	0.00'	103.70'	Steady.		103.00'	101.20'	
	18th "	6 " ...	61.50'	0.00'	61.50'	0.20'		65.65'	61.90'	
	18th "	8 hours ...	17.80'	1.409'	15.209'	0.80'		21.209'	20.709'	
Brahmaputra	18th "	8 A.M. ...	19.00'	314.06'	333.06'		1.60'	331.86'	331.76'	
	18th "	8 " ...	19.90'	136.958'	156.858'	1.10'		156.258'	154.18'	
	18th "	12 hours	34.60'	7.509'	42.109'	0.60'		36.909'	38.509'	
Meghna	18th "	7 A.M. ...	24.55'	1.509'	26.059'	1.05'		28.909'	20.259'	
	18th "	6 hours	11.50'	1.61'	13.11'	0.42'		15.78'	12.44'	
	18th "	11-30 " ...	6.83'	1.61'	8.44'		0.42'	9.53'	11.11'	
Dhaleswari	18th "	7 A.M. ...	21.12'	-8.62'	12.50'	0.20'		13.28'	13.78'	
Bhagirathi	18th "	6 " ...	4.20'	0.00'	4.20'		0.32'	5.439'	5.889'	
Damodar	18th "	6 " ...	0.83†	92.58'	91.75'	0.17'		95.33'	93.25'	† Below zero.
Lakhya	18th "	6 " ...	16.62'	-5.59'	11.03'		0.29'	12.74'	13.66'	
Madaripur Bil Ronte Takerhat	18th "	6 " ...	7.75'	-0.599'	7.151'		0.15'	7.651'	7.501'	

* Note.—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero at the Swarupganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 24th June 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	19th June 1926	6 A.M.	103.80'	0.00'	103.80'	0.10'	...	102.60'	101.50'	
	19th "	6 "	61.60'	0.00'	61.60'	0.10'	...	65.70'	62.20'	
	19th "	8 hours	18.30'	1.409'	19.709'	0.50'	...	21.509'	20.809'	
Brahmaputra	19th "	8 A.M.	17.00'	314.06'	331.06'	...	2.00'	331.06'	332.36'	
	19th "	8 "	20.40'	136.958'	157.358'	0.50'	...	155.858'	153.48'	
	19th "	12 hours	34.60'	7.509'	42.109'	Steady.		37.109'	39.009'	
Meghna	19th "	7 A.M.	25.45'	1.509'	26.959'	0.90'	...	28.709'	20.709'	
	19th "	7 hours	12.08'	1.61'	13.69'	0.58'	...	15.86'	12.44'	
	19th "	11-30 "	7.00'	1.61'	8.61'	0.17'	...	9.94'	11.61'	
Dhaleswari	19th "	7 A.M.	21.42'	- 8.62'	12.80'	0.30'	...	13.58'	14.48'	
	19th "	6 "	4.21'	0.00'	4.21'	0.01'	...	6.919'	5.609'	
	19th "	6 "	0.83†	92.58'	91.75'	Steady.		95.33'	93.24'	† Below zero.
Bhagirathi	19th "	6 "	16.87'	- 5.59'	11.28'	0.04'	...	13.20'	13.62'	
Damodar	19th "	6 "	7.60'	- 0.599'	7.001'	...	0.15'	7.901'	7.801'	
Lakhya	19th "	6 "								
Madaripur Bil Route Takerhat	19th "	6 "								

*Note—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero of the Swarupganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 24th June 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	20th June 1926	6 A. M. ...	104.00'	0.00'	104.00'	0.20'	...	102.10'	102.00'	
	20th "	6 " "	61.65'	0.00'	61.65'	0.05'	...	65.60'	62.50'	
	20th "	8 hours ...	18.80'	1.409'	20.209'	0.50'	...	21.809'	21.209'	
Brahmaputra	20th "	8 A. M. ...	17.60'	314.06'	331.06'	Steady.		330.96'	332.36'	
	20th "	8 " "	19.80'	136.958'	156.758'	...	0.60'	155.358'	152.88'	
	20th "	12 hours ...	34.60'	7.509'	42.109'	Steady.		37.009'	38.209'	
Meghna	20th "	7 A. M. ...	26.35'	1.509'	27.859'	0.90'	...	28.509'	21.009'	
	20th "	7-30 hours	12.17'	1.61'	13.78'	0.08'	...	16.03'	13.69'	
	20th "	13 " "	7.50'	1.61'	9.11'	0.50'	...	10.19'	11.69'	
Dhaleswari	20th "	7 A. M. ...	21.72'	-8.62'	13.10'	0.30'	...	13.98'	14.68'	
	20th "	6 " "	4.03'	0.00'	4.03'	...	0.18'	7.189'	5.679'	
	20th "	6 " "	0.67†	92.58'	91.91'	0.17'	...	95.33'	93.95'	† Below zero.
Lakhya	20th "	6 " "	16.71'	-5.59'	11.12'	0.04'	...	13.41'	13.83'	
	20th "	6 " "	7.90'	-0.599'	7.301'	0.30'	...	8.201'	8.051'	
	20th "	6 " "								

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Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 24th June 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	21st June 1926	6 A.M. ...	104.00'	0.00'	104.00'	Steady.		102.00'	102.50'	
	21st "	6 " ...	61.70'	0.00'	61.70'	0.05'	...	65.30'	62.90'	
	21st "	8 hours ...	19.10'	1.409'	20.509'	0.30'	...	21.809'	21.209'	
Brahmaputra	21st "	8 A.M. ...	17.10'	314.06'	331.16'	0.10'	...	330.46'	332.36'	
	21st "	8 " ...	18.90'	136.958'	155.858'	...	0.90'	154.758'	152.78'	
	21st "	12 hours ...	34.70'	7.509'	42.209'	0.10'		36.609'	38.209'	
Meghna	21st "	7 A.M. ...	27.10'	1.509'	28.609'	0.75'	...	28.209'	21.509'	
	21st "	8 hours ...	12.33'	1.61'	13.94'	0.17'	...	16.19'	14.11'	
	21st "	14.30 " ...	7.83'	1.61'	9.44'	0.33'	...	10.36'	11.78'	
Dhaleswari	21st "	7 A.M. ...	22.12'	- 8.62'	13.50'	0.40'	...	14.18'	14.98'	
Bhagirathi	21st "	6 " ...	4.10'	0.00'	4.10'	0.07'	...	6.789'	5.899'	
Damodar	21st "	6 " ...	0.33'†	92.58'	92.25'	0.33'	...	94.75'	95.41'	† Below zero.
Lakhya	21st "	6 " ...	16.96'	- 5.59'	11.37'	0.25'	...	13.58'	13.66'	
Madaripur Bil Route	21st "	6 " ...	7.80'	- 0.599'	7.201'	...	0.10'	8.301'	8.601'	

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Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 24th June 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date as—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	22nd June 1926	6 A. M. ...	104.00'	0.00'	104.00'	Steady.		102.00'	102.50'	
	22nd "	6 " ...	61.80'	0.00'	61.80'	0.10'	...	65.00'	63.30'	
	22nd "	8 hours ...	19.40'	1.409'	20.809'	0.30'	...	21.609'	21.209'	
Brahmaputra	22nd "	8 A. M. ...	17.60'	314.06'	331.66'	0.50'	...	330.16'	332.46'	
	22nd "	8 " ...	18.10'	136.958'	155.058'	...	0.80'	153.558'	152.88'	
	22nd "	12 hours ...	34.80'	7.509'	42.309'	0.10'	...	36.409'	37.809'	
Meghna	22nd "	7 A. M. ...	27.70'	1.509'	29.209'	0.60'	...	28.009'	22.109'	
	22nd "	9 hours ...	12.50'	1.61'	14.11'	0.17'	...	16.28'	14.28'	
	22nd "	15.30 " ...	8.42'	1.61'	10.03'	0.58'	...	10.53'	11.61'	
Dhaleswari	22nd "	7 A. M. ...	22.22'	- 8.62'	13.60'	0.10'	...	14.18'	14.78'	
Bhagirathi	22nd "	6 " ...	4.52'	0.00'	4.52'	0.42'	...	6.259'	9.019'	
Damodar	22nd "	6 " ...	0.42 1/4	92.58'	92.16'	...	0.08'	94.75'	105.00'	† Below zero.
Lakhya	22nd "	6 " ...	17.25'	- 5.59'	11.66'	0.29'	...	13.53'	13.43'	
Madaripur Bill Route	22nd "	6 " ...	7.95'	- 0.599'	7.351'	0.15'	...	8.401'	8.801'	

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Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 24th June 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	21st June 1926	6 A.M. ...	104.00'	0.00'	104.00'	Steady.		102.00'	102.50'	
	21st "	6 " ...	61.70'	0.00'	61.70'	0.05'	...	65.30'	62.90'	
	21st "	8 hours ...	19.10'	1.409'	20.509'	0.30'	...	21.809'	21.209'	
Brahmaputra	21st "	8 A.M. ...	17.10'	314.06'	331.16'	0.10'	...	330.46'	332.36'	
	21st "	8 " ...	18.90'	136.958'	155.858'	...	0.90'	154.758'	152.78'	
	21st "	12 hours ...	34.70'	7.509'	42.209'	0.10'		36.609'	38.209'	
Meghna	21st "	7 A.M. ...	27.10'	1.509'	28.609'	0.75'	...	28.209'	21.509'	
	21st "	8 hours ...	12.33'	1.61'	13.94'	0.17'	...	16.19'	14.11'	
	21st "	14.30 " ...	7.83'	1.61'	9.44'	0.33'	...	10.36'	11.78'	
Dhaleswari	21st "	7 A.M. ...	22.12'	- 8.62'	13.50'	0.40'	...	14.18'	14.98'	
Bhagirathi	21st "	6 " ...	4.10'	0.00'	4.10'	0.07'	...	6.789'	5.899'	
Damodar	21st "	6 " ...	0.33'†	92.58'	92.25'	0.33'	...	94.75'	95.41'	† Below zero.
Lakhya	21st "	6 " ...	16.96'	- 5.59'	11.37'	0.25'	...	13.58'	13.66'	
Madaripur Bil Route	21st "	6 " ...	7.80'	- 0.599'	7.201'	...	0.10'	8.301'	8.601'	

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Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 24th June 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	22nd June 1926	6 A. M. ...	104.00'	0.00'	104.00'	Steady.		102.00'	102.50'	
	22nd "	6 " ...	61.80'	0.00'	61.80'	0.10'	...	65.00'	63.30'	
	22nd "	8 hours ...	19.40'	1.409'	20.809'	0.30'	...	21.609'	21.209'	
Brahmaputra	22nd "	8 A. M. ...	17.60'	314.06'	331.66'	0.50'	...	330.16'	332.46'	
	22nd "	8 " ...	18.10'	136.958'	155.058'	...	0.80'	153.558'	152.88'	
	22nd "	12 hours ...	34.80'	7.509'	42.309'	0.10'	...	36.409'	37.809'	
Meghna	22nd "	7 A. M. ...	27.70'	1.509'	29.209'	0.60'	...	28.009'	22.109'	
	22nd "	9 hours ...	12.50'	1.61'	14.11'	0.17'	...	16.28'	14.28'	
	22nd "	15.30 " ...	8.42'	1.61'	10.03'	0.58'	...	10.53'	11.61'	
Dhaleswari	22nd "	7 A. M. ...	22.22'	-8.62'	13.60'	0.10'	...	14.18'	14.78'	
Bhagirathi	22nd "	6 " ...	4.52'	0.00'	4.52'	0.42'	...	6.259'	9.019'	
Damodar	22nd "	6 " ...	0.42'†	92.58'	92.16'	...	0.08'	94.75'	105.00'	† Below zero.
Lakhya	22nd "	6 " ...	17.25'	-5.59'	11.66'	0.29'	...	13.53'	13.43'	
Madaripur Bil Route	22nd "	6 " ...	7.95'	-0.599'	7.351'	0.15'	...	8.401'	8.801'	

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Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 24th June 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	23rd June 1926	6 A.M. ...	104.10'	0.00'	104.10'	0.10'	...	101.80'	102.60'	
	23rd "	6 " ...	61.85'	0.00'	61.85'	0.05'	...	65.00'	64.50'	
	23rd "	8 hours ...	19.50'	1.409'	20.909'	0.10'	...	21.309'	20.909'	
Brahmaputra	23rd "	8 A.M. ...	17.90'	314.06'	331.96'	0.30'	...	331.16'	333.26'	
	23rd "	8 " ...	17.40'	136.958'	154.358'	...	0.70'	153.258'	153.08'	
	23rd "	12 hours ...	34.80'	7.509'	42.309'	Steady.		36.109'	37.709'	
Meghna	23rd "	7 A.M. ...	28.20'	1.509'	29.709'	0.50'	...	27.909'	22.709'	
	23rd "	10 hours	12.67'	1.61'	14.28'	0.17'	...	16.28'	14.44'	
	23rd "	16-30 " ...	8.75'	1.61'	10.36'	0.33'	...	10.53'	11.11'	
Dhaleswari	23rd "	7 A.M. ...	22.42'	- 8.62'	13.80'	0.20'	...	14.08'	14.68'	
Bhagirathi	23rd "	6 " ...	4.80'	0.00'	4.80'	0.28'	...	6.159'	11.679'	
Damodar	23rd "	6 " ...	3.75'	92.58'	96.33'	4.17'	...	101.25'	102.58'	
Lakhya	23rd "	6 " ...	17.75'	- 5.59'	12.16'	0.50'	...	13.53'	13.16'	
Madaripur Bil Route	23rd "	6 " ...	8.10'	- 0.599'	7.501'	0.15'	...	8.451'	8.701'	

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						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	24th June 1926	6 A.M. ...	104.10'	0.00'	104.10'	Steady		102.00'	102.50'	
	24th "	6 " ...	62.60'	0.00'	62.60'	0.75'	...	64.90'	65.80'	
	24th "	8 hours ...	19.40'	1.409'	20.809'	...	0.10'	21.009'	20.809'	
Brahmaputra	24th "	8 A.M. ...	18.00'	314.06'	332.06'	0.10'	...	332.66'	333.16'	
	24th "	8 " ...	17.60'	136.958'	154.558'	0.20'	...	153.458'	153.18'	
	24th "	12 hours ...	34.80'	7.509'	42.309'	Steady		35.909'	37.709'	
Meghna	24th "	1.509'	27.809'	23.209'	
	24th "	1.61'	16.28'	14.69'	
	24th "	5 hours	8.50'	1.61'	10.11'	...	0.25'	10.44'	10.69'	
Dhaleswari	24th "	7 A.M.	22.62'	-8.62'	14.00'	0.20'	...	14.08'	14.58'	
Bhagirathi	24th "	6 "	5.70'	0.00'	5.70'	0.90'	...	6.489'	13.049'	
Damodar	24th "	6 "	3.25'	92.58'	95.83'	...	0.50'	98.91'	102.00'	
Lakhya	24th "	6 "	17.87'	-5.59'	12.28'	0.12'	...	13.49'	12.91'	
Madaripur Bil Route	24th "	6 "	8.20'	-0.599'	7.601'	0.10'	...	8.451'	8.601'	

* Note.—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero of the Swarupganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.



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THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1926.

SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Police Branch.

The following extracts from the report of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, on the second period of the Calcutta riots from the 22nd April to 9th May 1926 are published for information.

A. N. MOBERLY,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th July 1926.

REPORT ON THE CALCUTTA RIOTS OF APRIL 1926.

Second Phase—22nd April to 9th May 1926.

Intervening period.—It was not to be expected that the communal frenzy, which had assumed such unprecedented proportions during the rioting which occurred between the 2nd and 14th April, would speedily

die down and the renewal of hostilities over a very insignificant incident on the 22nd April did not, therefore, come wholly as a surprise. During the intervening period, the relations between the two communities were extremely strained and the general atmosphere in the city, and particularly in the disturbed area, was very ominous and uncertain. These were, of course, the natural results of the bitter struggle from which the two communities had just emerged, but they were considerably intensified by other factors. Newspapers on both sides continued to write in such a manner as to inflame the already deeply embittered feelings of their respective communities; the friends and relatives of the persons who had been killed or injured during the first phase of the riots brooded over their wrongs and thought of revenge, while the reports of incidents in the mufassal districts kept the feud alive and burning.

Outbreak of riots.—Shortly before 1 p.m. on the 22nd April, rioting again broke out throughout the disturbed area. The immediate occasion was a brawl between some Hindus and Muhammadans near the junction of Mechua Bazar Street, Cotton Street and Upper Chitpur Road. Considerable uproar and excitement followed on the heels of this incident, and all important shops in Chitpur Road and Cotton Street were immediately closed. The Deputy Commissioner, North District, the local police, and a force consisting of 1 Inspector, 6 Sergeants, 10 sepoy of the Armed Police and 10 constables were quickly on the scene and the rioting was immediately put down. Two of the drunken Muhammadans who participated in the brawl were arrested and the crowds were dispersed.

Narrative of important events: April 22nd.—The Hindus, however, were determined not to take this attack tamely and at about 1-25 p.m. a Muhammadan was attacked in Mullick Street and stabbed so seriously that he subsequently died. The news of this incident quickly spread among the crowds of both Hindus and Muhammadans who had gathered at Upper Chitpur Road; considerable panic resulted and almost all the shops in the Burra Bazar area were immediately closed. Five minutes later, a Muhammadan was injured in Harrison Road and another Muhammadan was injured in Burtolla Street.

A strong force of police was despatched without delay from Lall Bazar; piquets were posted at all the important points and a reserve force was stationed at Burra Bazar thana. Members of the opposing communities, who had in the meantime collected in crowds throughout the disturbed area, now assumed an extremely hostile attitude and began to assault passers-by, whenever they could do so out of sight of the police. No less than five Muhammadans and eight Hindus were injured in this way during the course of the next two hours, and one of the Hindus, who was stabbed in Lower Chitpur Road at about 3-15 p.m., was so badly injured that he died on his way to hospital.

At 3-20 p.m. a Hindu *dhobi* who was travelling in a tram car was stabbed by a crowd of Muhammadans near the Nakhoda Mosque. At about 3-30 p.m. a Sikh taxi-driver was attacked by a crowd of Muhammadans in Chitpur Road and was pursued by them until he reached a police piquet near the Zakaria Street Mosque, under the command of Mr. C. E. S. Fairweather, Deputy Commissioner, Port Police. The mob were extremely defiant and paid no heed to the warnings of the police, whom they proceeded to attack. Finding that he was otherwise unable to disperse the mob, Mr. Fairweather ordered a section of the piquet to open fire. Three rounds of revolver ammunition and two rounds of buck-shot were discharged, as a result of which two persons were wounded, and the mob then dispersed.

At about 3-45 p.m. a Hindu rickshaw driver was assaulted by Muhammadans with *lathis* in Zakaria Street and at 4 p.m. another Hindu was stabbed in Colutolla Street.

By this time, the situation was extremely serious and the tram service in Chitpur Road and Harrison Road was suspended. A large force of police under Mr. F. D. Bartley, Deputy Commissioner, Headquarters, and Mr. C. E. S. Fairweather, Deputy Commissioner, Port Police, proceeded to disperse the crowds in Chitpur Road, Zakaria Street, and Harrison Road, but they experienced considerable difficulty in this work, particularly in Zakaria Street, where the crowds continued to reassemble almost immediately after they were dispersed. By 5 p.m. the situation in that locality was extremely grave, and it was only with the greatest difficulty and by constant exertion that the police were able

to keep it in hand. The Nakhoda Mosque and its immediate neighbourhood swarmed with Muhammadans, who were extremely defiant, and the police had definite information that there were some armed Peshawaris inside the mosque.

Despite the utmost efforts of the police, individual assaults continued throughout the evening. At about 7 p.m. a Hindu durwan was stabbed at Ismail Madan Lane. At 8 p.m. a Muhammadan was assaulted in Zakaria Street and at the same time a Hindu was stabbed, in front of the Nakhoda Mosque, so seriously that he died on his way to hospital. A Hindu *pân* shop in Tara Chand Dutt Street was attacked and looted by a crowd of Muhammadans, who caused damage to the extent of Rs. 300. A Sikh taxi-driver was held up in Mechua Bazar Street by a Muhammadan mob, who relieved him of his small cash and some other articles.

April 23rd.—Early on the 23rd April, rioting between the two communities was resumed and a number of isolated assaults occurred. At 6-45 A.M. a Hindu was assaulted with an iron rod at the junction of Muktaram Babu Street and Cornwallis Street. At 7-45 A.M. a Hindu was injured in Armenian Street and almost immediately afterwards another Hindu was assaulted by a Muhammadan with an iron rod near the Nakhoda Mosque. At about 8 A.M. a Muhammadan was injured in Armenian Street and at about 8-30 A.M. a Hindu was stabbed to death by a Muhammadan in the same street. At 9 A.M. a Muhammadan tram conductor was assaulted near Chorebagan in Chitpur Road by a party of Hindus, and at about 9-15 A.M. a Hindu was assaulted by a Muhammadan with a wooden bar in Central Avenue. At the same time, a Hindu was found on Harrison Road near Central Avenue with a stab wound in his head, which was inflicted by some Muhammadans of the locality, and another man was found in Old Court House Street with a stab wound which he was said to have received in Amratolla Street. At 9-25 A.M. a Muhammadan was assaulted on Lower Chitpur Road, and at 9-30 A.M. a Hindu was stabbed by a Muhammadan in Tara Chand Dutt Street. At the same time, two Muhammadans were injured in Harrison Road and a Hindu was attacked in Lower Chitpur Road, while another Hindu was dragged into the Zakaria Street Mosque and stabbed. The latter was, however, rescued by the police and sent to hospital in a motor car. Shortly afterwards, a crowd of Muhammadans armed with *lathis* assembled near Sealdah Railway Station, where they proceeded to stop passing motor buses and tram cars, but they dispersed on the arrival of the police. At 10 A.M. a Hindu was stabbed in Burra Bazar and another Hindu was assaulted with brick-bats by Muhammadans in Harrison Road. At about the same time a Hindu milkman was stabbed at the crossing of Central Avenue and Harrison Road and died in hospital within the hour, and another Hindu was stabbed in Tirreta Bazar Street. A Muhammadan was arrested in Canning Street for stabbing a Hindu, while five persons were arrested in Armenian Street for rioting and another for causing grievous hurt. At 10-10 A.M. a Hindu was stabbed in Harrison Road by a Muhammadan and a Muhammadan was injured in Amratolla Street, and at 10-30 A.M. a Hindu grocer was stabbed by a Muhammadan in Baithakhana Road, near Mechua Bazar Street. At 11 A.M. a Muhammadan was injured in Upper Chitpur Road and, very shortly afterwards, a Hindu was stabbed by Muhammadans at the junction of College Street and Harrison Road. At 11-20 A.M. a Hindu was severely wounded at the crossing of Central Avenue and Muktaram Babu Street. At 11-30 A.M. a Muhammadan was injured in Lower Chitpur Road and a Hindu was assaulted with *lathis* in Phears Lane, and about five minutes afterwards a Hindu was assaulted by Muhammadans with iron rods in Harrison Road. At 12 noon, a Hindu grocer's shop in Free School Street was looted and almost immediately afterwards a Hindu fish-dealer was severely assaulted in College Street Market. At about the same time, a tram car was held up near Banstola Street by a Muhammadan mob and the conductors of both this and the car immediately following were dragged out and stabbed. This incident led to the complete suspension of the tramway services in the affected area throughout the rest of the day. Half an hour later, a Hindu was beaten by Muhammadans armed with *lathis* and iron rods, at the crossing of Mechua Bazar Street and Central Avenue, and one Muhammadan was injured in Lower Chitpur Road, while another was injured in Cotton Street. At 1 p.m. a Muhammadan was injured in Strand Road, and a Muhammadan tram conductor was assaulted by a party of Hindus near Chorebagan in Chitpore Road. At 2 p.m. a Hindu was injured in Chinipatti, Burra Bazar, while a Muhammadan was injured in Harrison Road. At 3 p.m. a Hindu was

stabbed at the junction of Central Avenue and Mechua Bazar Street and died in hospital within the hour, and a Muhammadan was injured in Harrison Road. At 3-30 p.m. a Hindu was severely assaulted at Kalabagan and a Muhammadan was so seriously assaulted in Jagamohon Mullik Street that he died on the spot, and another Muhammadan was killed at 4 p.m. in Old China Bazar Street. At 5-30 p.m. a Hindu was injured in Portuguese Church Street, and an up-country Hindu milkman was attacked in Gaukhana Lane by two Muhammadans, armed with choppers, who cut off his nose, upper lip and left cheek. At 6 p.m. a Muhammadan carter was assaulted with *lathis* near Kalitolla in Cornwallis Street. At 6-30 p.m. a Hindu was injured in Sikdarpara Street; a Hindu was assaulted by a Muhammadan mob armed with *lathis*, and a rickshaw coolie was chased by a number of Muhammadans near College Street Market. At the same time, a Bengali sweet vendor was stabbed at the junction of Mechua Bazar Street and Central Avenue and died in hospital the next day, and three Hindus were assaulted by Muhammadans in Sir Stuart Hogg Market. At 6-45 p.m. a Hindu was attacked with a *dao* in Central Avenue and at 7 p.m. a Muhammadan was killed in Banstola Lane. At 7-15 p.m. a Hindu priest was assaulted near the junction of Kanai Lal Street and Zakaria Street, and a Muhammadan was stabbed near Jorapukur Square in Central Avenue. Both these men died in hospital the next day. At 8 p.m. a Hindu was assaulted with a knife in Bolai Singh Lane, and, at the same time, a Head Constable and a constable of the Sealdah Railway Police, dressed in plain clothes, were attacked and stabbed by six or seven Muhammadans when they were returning to their quarters in Maharani Swarnamaya Road. The Head Constable died on the spot and the constable was removed to hospital with serious injuries.

Thereafter the situation became much quieter. At 8-30 p.m., some trouble arose between Hindus and Muhammadans in Corporation Street, but the police dispersed the crowds, and, at 10-15 p.m., the dead body of a Hindu, who had been stabbed to death, was found in a narrow lane off Phulbagan Road.

April 24th.—As on the previous day, incidents again began to occur very early in the morning of the 24th April. At 5-45 a.m. a Muhammadan was severely assaulted at the crossing of Central Avenue and Baranashi Ghosh Street. At 6-50 a.m. a Hindu was assaulted by a party of Muhammadans in Chorebagan. At 7-55 a.m. a Hindu was stabbed by a Muhammadan in Jorasanko Section and, at 8-45 a.m., another Hindu was stabbed in Harrison Road. At 9 a.m. a Muhammadan was injured in Nawab Lane; another Muhammadan was assaulted by a party of Hindus armed with *lathis* in Muktarām Babu Street, and a Hindu was stabbed by a Muhammadan at the junction of College Street and Harrison Road. At 10 a.m., a Hindu was stabbed in Sambhu Chatterji Street and died in hospital later, and at 10-30 a.m. a Muhammadan was injured in Armenian Street. At 10-50 a.m. a Muhammadan was assaulted by a Hindu in Chorebagan, and at 11 a.m. a Hindu was stabbed at the junction of Tara Chand Dutt Street and Chitpur Road and died the same day. At 11 a.m. two Muhammadans were injured in Armenian Street and Lower Chitpur Road respectively and at 11-20 a.m. a Muhammadan was assaulted in Banstola Lane. At 11-30 a.m. Mr. F. W. Kidd, Deputy Commissioner, Public Vehicles Department, who was on patrol with two Sergeants, found large numbers of Muhammadans hurrying along Mechua Bazar Street towards Chitpur Road. The officers forced their way through this mob and joined forces with a small police patrol, which was stationed at the junction of Mechua Bazar Street and Chitpur Road. Leaving the Sergeants and a portion of the patrol to deal with the Muhammadans, Mr. Kidd with the remainder of the patrol proceeded to disperse a large Hindu mob, armed with *lathis*, who had collected at the entrance of Burtola Street. The latter were, however, exceedingly aggressive and attacked the police with brick-bats. Mr. Kidd was ultimately compelled to fire one round from his revolver and, on the arrival of reinforcements from Lall Bazar, the mob were driven up Burtola Street, where they finally dispersed.

In the meantime, the Sergeants and constables, who were holding the Muhammadans in check, found that another large party of Muhammadans, headed by a man beating a drum, were marching from Mechua Bazar to join their co-religionists in the struggle. The police hastened to turn back this party, but the mob attacked them with stones and knives and the two Sergeants were injured. The crowds were, however, quickly dispersed, but they collected again near Marcus Square extension in Central Avenue and, on this occasion, some

of them were armed with firearms. Some members of the mob and residents of the neighbouring houses then proceeded to open fire and a party of police under the command of Mr. F. D. Bartley, Deputy Commissioner, Headquarters, who were at this spot, also had to fire in order to disperse the crowds. Six Muhammadans and two Hindus received gun-shot wounds and Sergeant Kirby was wounded on the lip by a shot from a gun.

At 11-50 A.M. a Hindu was assaulted in Central Avenue, while at 12 noon another Hindu was assaulted in Chinapara, and a Muhammadan beggar was stabbed in Mechua Bazar. At 1 P.M., a building was set on fire near the School of Tropical Medicine in Central Avenue and a large crowd of Muhammadans, who had assembled close by, attacked the police who attempted to disperse them. The latter were ultimately compelled to open fire and the mob then dispersed. At about the same time, six individual Muhammadans were assaulted in Mechua Bazar, in Munshi Sadaruddin Street, at the junction of Central Avenue and Eden Hospital Road, in Harrison Road and at Geratola. At 1-15 P.M. a Hindu was injured at the junction of Harrison Road and Chitpur Road, and shortly afterwards a Muhammadan was assaulted in Sarkar Lane. At 1-30 P.M. a large crowd of Muhammadans assembled in Central Avenue and attacked a party of police who were escorting a prisoner. Sergeant Thorogood, who arrived with a taxi patrol at that moment, went to their assistance and one of the rioters threw a bottle of nitric acid at him. When chased by the Sergeant, the culprits took refuge in a neighbouring shop, from where they threw some soda-water bottles at him. He then fired two shots from his revolver and injured two men, one of whom subsequently died. Thirty-nine persons were arrested and were subsequently prosecuted for rioting. At about the same time, a Muhammadan was assaulted in Central Avenue.

At 2 P.M. a Muhammadan was assaulted in Beadon Street and a Hindu was attacked by a party of Muhammadans in Bow Bazar. At about the same time two Hindu constables, who were on duty in Cross Street, were attacked by a Hindu mob and twelve of the rioters were arrested. At 3 P.M. a Hindu was stabbed to death in Sambhu Chatterji Street. At 5-30 P.M. two Muhammadans were assaulted at Kansaripara and near the Kalibari at Thanthania, and at 6 P.M. another Muhammadan was assaulted in Gas Street. At about 6-30 P.M. a Muhammadan funeral procession was attacked by Hindus in Raja Dinendra Narayan Street, Garpar. Brickbats and soda-water bottles were thrown by the Hindus, some of whom also fired at the processionists. Two Muhammadans were killed on the spot, two Muhammadans and one Hindu received gun-shot wounds, and a number of other persons were injured. Six Bengali Hindus and two up-country Hindus were arrested in connection with this incident and have been prosecuted for murder and rioting. At 7-15 P.M. a Muhammadan was assaulted near the Kalibari in Thanthania, and at 7-30 P.M. another Muhammadan was assaulted in Harrison Road. At 8 P.M. a third Muhammadan was assaulted in Harrison Road, and at 8-15 P.M. another Muhammadan was injured in Strand Road. At 9 P.M. an up-country Hindu was arrested in Hare Street while assaulting a Muhammadan coachman, whom he intended to rob. During the course of the evening a Muhammadan was stabbed in Canning Street, and a cigarette shop in Clive Street was partially looted.

April 25th.—At 1 A.M. on the 25th April a Muhammadan was assaulted in Mirzapur Street, and at 3 A.M. an Anglo-Indian was struck on the head with a *lathi* near Sir Stuart Hogg Market. Six Muhammadans were arrested and charged in this connection. At 6 A.M. two Muhammadans were attacked and injured by a party of three Hindus, and shortly afterwards two Hindus were assaulted by three Muhammadans in Doctor's Lane. At 7 A.M. a Hindu was stabbed in Harrison Road, and at about 7-30 A.M. three Muhammadans were seriously wounded in Strand Road by a number of Hindu carters and coolies, four of whom have been arrested and sent up for trial. At 8 A.M. an up-country Hindu *durwan* was stabbed in Muktaram Babu Street and died the next day. At about the same time, Sergeant MacLeod, who was accompanying an armoured car, found a large number of persons fighting at the junction of Central Avenue and Muktaram Babu Street. He directed them to disperse, but they refused to do so and attacked him with brick-bats and iron rods, and he was compelled to fire four

shots from his revolver to disperse the rioters. At 8-30 A.M. a Muhammadan ice-vendor was stabbed at the junction of Central Avenue and Mukhtaram Babu Street and died in hospital two days later.

At 9 A.M. a Bengali Hindu was assaulted at Cornwallis Street. Shortly afterwards some trouble arose between a number of Hindus and Muhammadans in Noor Muhammad Sircar Lane, but the police dispersed the mobs and arrested eight of the rioters. A little after 10 A.M. a Bengali Hindu was assaulted in Balaram Dey Street, and a few minutes later a Muhammadan was assaulted near Kalabagan. At 10-30 A.M. two up-country Hindus were attacked by a party of Muhammadans, armed with *lathis* and daggers, in Maniktala Road, and one of them was so seriously injured that he subsequently died in hospital. The police quickly arrived on the scene, however, and dispersed the rioters, six of whom were arrested and have been prosecuted for rioting and murder. At about 11 A.M. Sergeant Adamson, who was accompanying an armoured car, found that serious rioting was proceeding at the junction of Mirzapur Street and Amherst Street. He directed the rioters to disperse and most of the Muhammadans did so, but the Hindus attacked him and two members of the armoured car crew with brick-bats and iron weights. They were eventually compelled to open fire with their revolvers, as a result of which six persons were injured, one of whom subsequently died in hospital, and the mob then dispersed. Shortly before noon, a Hindu was stabbed in Mechua Bazar Street. At about 2 P.M. a Bengali Hindu who wore a beard was assaulted by some Hindus, under the belief that he was a Muhammadan, and a Muhammadan was assaulted with brick-bats in Tirreta Bazar Street. At 2-15 P.M. a Hindu was injured in Lower Chitpur Road and at 2-30 P.M. another Hindu was wounded near the Nakhoda Mosque. At 3 P.M. a Muhammadan beggar was assaulted by a party of up-country Hindus at Kansaripara and a Hindu was injured in Harrison Road. At about 3-30 P.M. a Muhammadan hosiery shop in Armenian Street was looted and property to the value of about Rs. 2,000 was stolen. The police were quickly on the scene and arrested thirteen persons, who have been prosecuted for house-breaking and theft. Two other persons were subsequently arrested and are being prosecuted for being in possession of stolen property. At 4-15 P.M. a Muhammadan was severely assaulted near College Street Market and died after admission to hospital. At 5-30 P.M. a Marwari was assaulted in Mechua Bazar and subsequently died in hospital. Three Muhammadans were arrested in this connection and one of them is being charged under sections 302 and 326, Indian Penal Code. At about 6-45 P.M. a crowd of Muhammadans attacked some Hindu shopkeepers in Babu Bazar, but on receipt of a telephone message from Kidderpore Post Office a party of police hurried to the spot and quelled the disturbance. Six of the Muhammadan rioters were arrested and are being prosecuted for rioting. Shortly after 7 P.M. a Muhammadan was assaulted near College Street by a party of Hindus, and at about 7-15 P.M. three Hindu rice shops in the Ornhangunge Market were looted and set on fire by a crowd of Muhammadans. The fire was at once extinguished by the Fire Brigade and six Muhammadans are being prosecuted in this connection.

At 7-30 P.M. an affray occurred in Upper Chitpur Road, near Lal Bagan, in the course of which three Muhammadans were stabbed. The police dispersed the rioters almost immediately and arrested a number of up-country Hindus, who, however, were ultimately discharged for lack of evidence. At about 7-40 P.M. a disturbance broke out in Watgunge Street. One Hindu was stabbed so seriously that he died on removal to hospital, and six other rioters of both communities received stab wounds and other injuries. The police, who arrived almost immediately, quelled the disturbance and arrested twenty-six Muhammadans, who have been sent up for trial. A few minutes later, a disturbance broke out between Hindus and Muhammadans at Kulpi Ghat, but the police soon arrived on the spot and dispersed the mobs. During the course of the disturbance, one of the rioters received gun-shot wounds, but no clue has been obtained regarding the identity of the person who fired the gun. At 9 P.M. a Hindu was stabbed in Upper Circular Road by a party of Muhammadans, one of whom was arrested. Considerable excitement prevailed in Kidderpore until midnight and the police were compelled to arrest twenty-one Muhammadans who were found throwing brick-bats and another Muhammadan who was inciting his co-religionists to attack the Hindus.

April 26th.—At 3-15 A.M. on the 26th April, some threatening mobs assembled in front of Manicktala Bazar, but they were dispersed by

the police before any rioting could take place. At about 7 A.M. a Muhammadan was injured in Synagogue Street and subsequently died. Two Hindus have been arrested in this connection and are being prosecuted under sections 302 and 114, Indian Penal Code. At about 7-30 A.M. an Anglo-Indian was assaulted in Clive Street by an up-country Hindu, who was arrested by the police; a Hindu was stabbed to death in Lower Chitpur Road, and a Muhammadan was stabbed in Pataldanga Street. About five minutes later, a Muhammadan was assaulted in Clive Street by the *durwans* of some local mercantile firms. At 8 A.M. a number of Muhammadan boatmen attacked some Hindu coolies who were working in the Kidderpore Docks, but the mobs were quickly dispersed by the police and three Muhammadans were arrested and have been sent up for trial. At about 8-30 A.M. a Muhammadan was killed in Clive Street and six persons were subsequently arrested in this connection. At 9-30 A.M. a Hindu was attacked and stabbed by about eight or nine Muhammadans in Manicktala Street and another Hindu was stabbed in Harrison Road. At 10-30 A.M. a Bengali Hindu, who was wearing a *lungi*, was assaulted by a number of Hindus in Madan Mohan Chatarji Lane under the impression that he was a Muhammadan, and other Hindu was assaulted by Muhammadans in Ratan Sarcar Garden Lane. Both these persons died in hospital a few days later and one man is being prosecuted in connection with the latter occurrence. At about the same time, a Muhammadan was murdered in Sobharam Basak Street and nine persons were subsequently arrested in this connection. At 11-30 A.M. a serious riot broke out at the junction of Upper Circular Road and Ultadanga Road. The Muhammadans attacked a local Hindu oil mill and succeeded in effecting some damage, but the police were quickly on the scene and dispersed the rioters. At about noon a Muhammadan was stabbed to death in Harrison Road and seven arrests were subsequently made in this connection. At 1-30 P.M. a Hindu was assaulted in Cotton Street and died shortly afterwards. At 3 P.M. two Muhammadan carters were murdered in Upper Chitpur Road near Natun Bazar. At about 3-30 P.M. a Muhammadan was assaulted in New Burtola Road by two unknown Nepalis, who were speedily joined by a number of up-country Hindus. One of the latter was arrested by the police who went to quell the disturbance, but no trace of the Nepalis could be obtained. The wounded man died shortly afterwards. At about 4-15 P.M. a crowd of about 200 Hindus attempted to loot some Muhammadan shops at the crossing of Shova Bazar Street and Grey Street and, when ordered to disperse, proceeded to attack the armoured car which went to quell the disturbance. Sergeant Adamson, who was accompanying the car, was ultimately compelled to fire two rounds, which killed two Hindus who were prominent among the rioters. At 6 P.M. a Hindu was injured in Lower Chitpur Road and at about 6-30 P.M. a Muhammadan carter was stabbed to death in Cornwallis Street. At 7 P.M. a Hindu was injured in Harrison Road and at 8-20 P.M. a Muhammadan was assaulted at the crossing of Harrison Road and Amherst Street. At about 11-30 P.M. a Muhammadan *sukani* was stabbed in Ram Kamal Mukherji Street and died on removal to hospital. At about midnight, the Sona Pir Dargah in Durga Charan Mitter Street, which was desecrated during the first phase of the riots, was again set on fire and slightly damaged. One of the rioters was arrested by the police. During the course of the day a number of other assaults took place and at least two shops were looted.

April 27th.—Shortly before 3-30 A.M. on the 27th April, a large crowd of Muhammadans collected at the junction of Strand Road and Harrison Road, but they dispersed on the arrival of the local police and an armoured car. At about 7 A.M. on this date one Hindu and one Muhammadan were injured in Strand Road. At about 7-30 A.M. a Muhammadan boy provoked a serious disturbance at the crossing of Mechua Bazar Street and Amherst Street by crying out that the Hindus were attacking the Muhammadans. A large number of Muhammadans, armed with *lathis*, daggers, axes, swords and other weapons, collected immediately in Mechua Bazar Street and another large crowd, similarly armed, proceeded to join them from Sahibbagan. Head Constable Bharat Roy, who was on duty at that spot, attempted to stop the second mob, but the latter proceeded to attack him and one of the rioters shot him in the head with a revolver, killing him instantly. A party of police and an armoured car then arrived on the scene, but the mobs refused to disperse and the crew of the armoured car were ultimately compelled to open fire. Fifteen persons received gun-shot wounds, of whom two Bengali Hindu youths and five Muhammadans died of their injuries. Seventeen Muham-

madans received injuries from other causes. Thirty-seven of the rioters were arrested and are being prosecuted under sections 302, 148, 149 and 333, Indian Penal Code. Shortly before 8 A.M. a Hindu was stabbed in Sukea's Lane by a party of Muhammadans and shortly after 8 A.M. another Hindu was assaulted by some bad characters in Collin Street. At about 9-25 A.M. a Muhammadan was assaulted with *lathis* at the junction of Amherst Street and Harrison Road. At 9-30 A.M. a large mob of Muhammadans attacked the house of a retired Magistrate in Raja Dinendra Street and pelted it with stones. A taxi patrol arrived almost immediately and were at once attacked by the mob with brick-bats and iron rods. Sergeant Dwyer, who was in charge of the patrol, then fired one round from his revolver and a sepoy fired one round of buck-shot, with the result that the crowd dispersed. At 9-40 A.M. two Muhammadans were assaulted with brick-bats at the junction of Harrison Road and Mirzapur Street. At about 11-30 A.M. a house in Nawab Badiruddin Street, which is normally occupied by *Bhatias*, but which had been deserted since the first phase of the riots, was broken open by a crowd of Muhammadans, who looted most of the property which had been left in the house and then set fire to the building. Three persons were arrested by the police inside the house and have been sent up for trial. At the same time, some premises in Harrison Road, which belong to the Marwari Association, but which were deserted during the opening phases of the riots, were also looted by Muhammadans, but the extent of the damage is not known as no one has yet come forward to lodge a complaint. At 12 noon a Hindu was arrested for inciting his co-religionists to molest the Muhammadans and to desecrate the Sona Pir Dargah in Durga Charan Mitter Street. At about the same time, a Hindu was arrested with a dagger in Raja Dinendra Street by Sergeant Davies, who was immediately set upon by a number of up-country Hindus, who snatched his revolver from him and threw it away. Nine of the local bad characters have been arrested in this connection and are being prosecuted. At about 2-15 P.M. a curious incident occurred which will serve to show the degree of panic then prevailing in the city. A cry was suddenly raised in the General Post Office that four Muhammadans who had just entered had come to loot the building. An altercation immediately arose, but the police who were very quickly on the scene, quelled the disturbance and arrested the four Muhammadans. The latter were, however, subsequently discharged, as it was found that they had gone to the Post Office on ordinary business. At 4-15 P.M. a Hindu was injured at the junction of Harrison Road and Chitpur Road. At 4-30 P.M. a Muhammadan was murdered in Cotton Street and sixteen arrests were made in this connection later in the evening. At about the same time, a party of Hindus attacked a Muhammadan fruit shop in Old China Bazar Street and looted property to the value of Rs. 500. The rioters dispersed immediately on the arrival of the police, but the latter succeeded in effecting the arrest of one man, who is being prosecuted for house-breaking. At 6-30 P.M. a Bengali Hindu was arrested in Muchipara for throwing brick-bats at a Kabuli. At 7-30 P.M. a riot broke out between Muhammadan boatmen and Hindu coolies at the Kidderpore Docks. Thirty-seven boatmen were arrested in this connection and were prosecuted for rioting, but only one of them was convicted. At 8 P.M. a Hindu, who was wearing a *lungi*, was murdered in Banstola Street by a number of Hindus, including a Sikh taxi-driver, under the impression that he was a Muhammadan, and twenty-nine arrests were subsequently made in this connection. At about 10 P.M. a Bengali Hindu representing himself to be a Muhammadan attempted to excite the Muhammadans of Sambhu Babu's Lane, Entally, by crying out that he had been assaulted by Bengali Hindus. His object was to bring trouble on his father-in-law, who had beaten him with a stick, and he was accordingly arrested and prosecuted under section 153, Indian Penal Code. During the course of the same evening two other Hindus were arrested in a drunken state at Kankurgachi for shouting "*Allah-o-Akbar*" and otherwise inciting the local Hindus and Muhammadans and they have since been prosecuted under sections 153 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code.

On this date, an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, was issued by the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, prohibiting the assembly of more than four persons in the suburbs of Calcutta.

April 28th.—On the 28th April, the situation began to improve as a result of the numerous arrests which had by this time been effected by the police, who raided the quarters occupied by the bad characters of both communities, but isolated assaults continued to

occur. At 7-30 A.M. a Hindu was injured in Strand Road and at 10-30 A.M. a Muhammadan was assaulted in Baretto Lane by a party of Hindus armed with *lathis* and the latter succumbed to his injuries in hospital. At 11-30 A.M. a Hindu was injured in Cotton Street and six Hindus were arrested at Durga Charan Mitter Street for assaulting a Muhammadan. At 1-30 P.M. a Muhammadan was assaulted in Upper Chitpur Road and three persons were subsequently arrested in this connection. At 2-55 P.M. the corpse of a murdered Hindu beggar was found in Muktaram Babu's Street. At 4 P.M. a Muhammadan was injured at Harrison Road and at 4-25 P.M. a Muhammadan *khalasi* was molested at Garden Reach Jetties by a Hindu coolie, who was arrested and prosecuted. At 8-15 P.M. a Muhammadan was murdered at the crossing of Beadon Street and Upper Circular Road and three persons were subsequently arrested in this connection. At 9-15 P.M. a Hindu beggar was stabbed to death in Nawab Badruddin Street.

April 29th.—Shortly before 1 A.M. on the 29th April the occupants of a taxi threw some missiles into a Muhammadan house in Wellesley Square, North, and severely injured a Muhammadan *durwan*. At 6-30 A.M. a Muhammadan of 60 years of age, who had been seriously injured, was found by the police in an unconscious state in front of the Eden Gardens. He was immediately removed to hospital, where he subsequently died of his injuries. At 11 A.M. a Muhammadan was assaulted near Howrah Bridge and about half an hour later a hackney carriage driven by a Muhammadan was attacked and set on fire by a party of Hindus near the crossing of Beadon Street and Central Avenue. The Fire Brigade extinguished the fire and four of the rioters were arrested and are being prosecuted. At 12 noon a Muhammadan Kabuli was attacked in Harrison Road by a number of Hindus, who relieved him of property to the value of Rs. 250, and twenty persons were arrested in this connection later in the day. At about 8-30 P.M. a Hindu house in a Muhammadan *bustee* in Mohan Bagan Lane was found in flames, but the fire was extinguished without the assistance of the Fire Brigade.

April 30th.—About half an hour after midnight, three calves and a bullock were found to have been poisoned in Corporation Street. They were treated and cured, but the incident infuriated the Hindus, who believed that the animals had been poisoned by the Muhammadans and collected in large numbers. Ultimately, however, they were pacified and dispersed by the police. At about 6-30 A.M. a party of Hindus held up a taxi driven by a Muhammadan at the junction of Baranashi Ghosh Street and Cornwallis Street and assaulted the driver, who took to his heels. The mob then removed the car to Maniktala Square, where they set it on fire. The fire was extinguished by the Fire Brigade, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 1,000 had been caused. In the course of enquiry into this case, it was ascertained that leaflets urging the Hindus not to use certain taxis, of which the taxi in question was one, had been printed at two Bengali presses, namely, the Surjodoy Press in Upper Chitpur Road and the Oriental Printing Works in Brindaban Bysack Street. The proprietors of these printing presses and certain Hindus who assisted in distributing the pamphlets were arrested and are being prosecuted under sections 153, 440, 114 and 120B of the Indian Penal Code. At 8-30 A.M. a Muhammadan carter was assaulted near the Srimoni Market in Simla Street. At 1-15 P.M. the Muhammadan driver of a motor lorry was held up in Ratan Sircar Garden Street by a Hindu mob who had been lying in wait in a neighbouring godown, but he was rescued almost immediately by the police. At about this time, a Bengali shop in Colutolla Street, which had been deserted by the owner since the first phase of the riots, was broken open by a party of Muhammadans, who looted property to the value of Rs. 500. Seventeen persons are being prosecuted in this connection. At about 2 P.M. some premises occupied by Marwaris in Nawab Badruddin Street were looted, but the extent of the damage is not yet known. At 7 P.M. a Muhammadan water-carrier was stabbed in Canal East Road by two up-country Hindu carters, who were subsequently arrested by the police and are being prosecuted.

May 1st.—On the 1st May, the situation was very much quieter and the only incident occurred at about 8-30 A.M., when a bullock cart belonging to a Muhammadan was set on fire in Amherst Street. A Bengali Hindu was arrested in this connection and is being prosecuted under sections 440 and 153, Indian Penal Code.

May 2nd.—At about 1-30 A.M. on the 2nd May, a Head Constable noticed smoke rising from a deserted *bustee* in Mechua Bazar Street. The fire was extinguished by the Fire Brigade before much damage could be done and it was suspected that the outrage was committed by some local Hindu *goondas*. During the course of the day, a Muhammadan was assaulted in Beadon Street by a party of Hindus, of whom four have been arrested, and on the following night a Marwari house in Muñshi Sadaruddin Lane was looted.

May 3rd.—The 3rd May was comparatively quiet and the day was marked by only one incident, namely, the assault of a Muhammadan in Burtola by three Hindus and Marwaris.

May 4th.—On the 4th May only one incident occurred. At about 8 A.M. two Muhammadan masons were surrounded on their way to work by a Hindu mob, who then caused their beards and moustaches to be shaved by a local barber, under the threat that, if they resisted, they would be killed. The Muhammadans subsequently complained to the police, who, on their identification, arrested eight persons, who are now undergoing trial.

May 5th.—On the 5th May the premises at No. 7, Nawab Badruddin Street, were looted for the second time and three Muhammadans were arrested in this connection.

May 6th.—On the 6th May no disturbance occurred, but considerable excitement was engendered by the fact that a piece of beef was found on the verandah of the first floor of a house in Armenian Street, which is occupied by a number of orthodox Marwari and Gujrati Hindus, while another piece was found on the threshold of a room on the first floor of a house in Central Avenue, which is occupied exclusively by orthodox Hindu families.

The next two days were without incident, but the atmosphere throughout the disturbed area was charged with panic and all parties were equally unwilling to resume normal relations until after the annual Sikh procession which, originally fixed for the 13th April, had, in consequence of the abnormal conditions obtaining at that time, been postponed by the authorities, who gave an assurance that it should be held on the 9th May.

For the reasons recorded in the report on the first phase of the riots, the foregoing narrative does not claim to be an exhaustive list of the events that took place in Calcutta during the period under review, but an attempt has been made to provide an account that will convey a sufficient impression of the character and course of the riots.

Sikh Procession.—The procession is normally an occasion of rejoicing and is attended by representatives of all communities, but in the present instance the circumstances were such as to give rise to serious apprehensions of a collision between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities. With a view to avoiding this contingency as far as possible, a conference of the leaders of the Sikh, Hindu and Muhammadan communities was convened at Government House on the 7th May for the purpose of effecting a compromise. The leaders were unable, however, to arrive at an agreement and His Excellency the Governor therefore decided that the procession should be held on the 9th May, as previously arranged, but that the regulations affecting music should not be regarded as a precedent for the award of any concession to either side. In pursuance of this decision, most elaborate precautions were then taken by the police to avoid the possibility of a disturbance, and the procession itself was accompanied by strong bodies of police, reinforced by armoured cars and military forces. At the commencement, the procession consisted of about 3,000 Sikhs and about 300 to 400 Hindus and Marwaris, who had, in accordance with previous practice, been formally invited to join the procession. Among the processionists were members of a number of Hindu and Marwari associations and invitations were also extended, as usual, to Muhammadan public bodies who, however, declined to attend. Thanks to the precautionary measures which had been adopted and to the orderly conduct of the Sikhs, the procession passed in safety, and the Muhammadan leaders afforded valuable assistance in securing this

result. It has been alleged that the procession was attended by many thousands of Hindus, who used it as a means of celebrating their triumph over the Muhammadans in the matter of passing mosques with music, and that the general conduct of the processionists was provocative in character. These allegations, however, involve great exaggeration. The maximum number of persons in the procession at any stage of the route could not have been more than 5,000, for, although outsiders frequently joined the procession, they were speedily cut off by the police. The general conduct of the processionists was also extremely orderly and, until all the mosques which fell on the line of route had been passed, the music played by the bands was in no way exceptional.

As was hoped, the effect of the procession on the conditions in the disturbed area was extremely good. All parties realised that Government were determined and able to promote the re-establishment of normal conditions and, thereafter, they proceeded gradually to settle down to their usual avocations.

On the analogy, therefore, of the first phase of the riots, where the successful celebration of the *Id-ul-fitr* brought open hostilities to a temporary close, the safe passage of the procession may be said to mark the conclusion of the Calcutta riots of April and May 1926.

Measures taken to quell the riots.—As has been stated elsewhere, the atmosphere in the disturbed area continued to be very uncertain even after the conclusion of the first phase of the riots and a force of nine sergeants, nine non-commissioned officers, forty-five sepoy and thirty-two constables, supported by two sergeants, two Head Constables and ten sowars of the Mounted Police, had accordingly been kept permanently posted on all important crossings to patrol this area both day and night. When the second phase of the riots broke out on the 22nd April, therefore, the district police under the command of Mr. H. C. Hunt, Deputy Commissioner, North District, who was immediately on the scene, were enabled to cope with the initial outbreak. Reinforcements were, however, immediately rushed out from Lall Bazar, on receipt of a telephonic message from one of the armed piquets. Strong piquets were posted at all important junctions and a reserve force was stationed at Burra Bazar thana. When the rioting began to spread beyond the scene of the original disturbance, further measures were adopted and by 2 p.m. all available reserves had been mobilised and every possible precaution taken. In addition to the piquets stationed on all the important crossings, fifty men from the North Division, Port Police, had been drafted into Harrison Road; motor lorries had been hired, and motor patrols put into operation, and the whole of the Traffic Police, Armed Police and Mounted Police had been recalled from their normal duties and made to stand by at Lall Bazar.

In view, however, of the number of by-lanes and gulleys with which that part of Calcutta is honeycombed, this force was unable to prevent the commission of isolated assaults which then began to occur and, on the evening of the 23rd April, a force of 100 men of the Eastern Frontier Rifles, under the command of Captain L. Y. Bazett, was brought in from Chinsura. Half of these men were stationed in piquets in the disturbed area and the remaining half were kept in reserve.

On the following morning a further contingent of fifty men of the Eastern Frontier Rifles arrived from Dacca and half of this force also was posted in the affected area. One hundred additional men were received on the morning of the 26th April and these were either used to furnish reliefs or were employed in motor patrols. On this date, also, twenty-four men of His Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard were attached to the Calcutta Police for duty and were utilised in strengthening the mounted patrols in the disturbed area.

On the 27th April one Indian officer and sixty other ranks of the Bengal Armed Police, attached to Jalpaiguri district, were placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, and were used chiefly in furnishing armed patrols and piquets in the Watgunge area in Kidderpore.

On the 29th April, fifty men of the North Staffordshire Regiment were enrolled as temporary sergeants of police and, on the 1st May, an equal number of the Cheshire Regiment were similarly enrolled. These men have been recruited for a period of three months, by which time it is hoped that the present outburst of communal feeling will have greatly abated. The sanction of Government to this measure was

obtained in view of the necessity, demonstrated during the first phase of the riots, for strengthening the European element of the police force. In addition to the fact that this element commanded the confidence of both communities, by reason of their undoubted impartiality, they were especially useful in command of patrols, who were frequently required to act independently in dispersing dangerous mobs. The permanent staff of European Inspectors and sergeants were feeling the effects of the great and continuous strain imposed on them throughout the first phase of the riots, and it was necessary to afford them some relief. Moreover, the large number of individual assaults, which particularly characterised the second phase of the riots, required the establishment of an even closer network of patrols than previously, and it was essential that as many as possible of these should be in charge of persons capable of exercising initiative. The decision to retain their services for a period of three months has been arrived at in consideration, firstly, of their moral effect and, secondly, of the grave possibility of further outbreaks of rioting within this period, and particularly on the occasions of the *Bakr-Id* and the *Muharram*. In this matter, Government and the public are greatly indebted to General Ward, who generously agreed to lend the services of these men, though their temporary deputation to the police force must inevitably involve inconvenience to the military authorities.

The dispositions of all these forces were, generally speaking, on the same lines as those which proved so effective in the first phase of the riots.

Apart from the ordinary patrols and piquets, special forces of police were detailed to accompany tram cars and postal vans running through the disturbed area and an additional force was set apart for supplying guards to a number of post offices.

From the morning of the 24th April, eight taxi-cabs were hired for the purpose of conveying light motor patrols, each consisting of three sergeants and two sepoys of the Armed Police, to deal with cases where larger motor patrols were unnecessary. These were utilised both day and night and were found very effective.

It was not found necessary during the second phase of the riots to requisition the assistance of military forces, but four armoured cars, equipped with crews supplied by the Calcutta Presidency Battalion, were placed at the disposal of the police.

The efficiency of the armoured cars as a means of dispersing rioters, to which reference was made in the report on the first phase of the riots, was demonstrated even more clearly during the second phase, when they were employed more frequently and in more serious disturbances, and their services were of the greatest possible assistance in keeping the situation under control.

Throughout both phases of the riots Captain T. Hoggan and the crews of the armoured cars, who are all volunteers, have rendered valuable services, at considerable inconvenience to themselves and at the expense of their normal business. Moreover, in addition to the fact that they were frequently in positions of danger, they remained on duty for long hours at a stretch and endured considerable personal discomfort throughout an extended period, and the warmest thanks of the public are due to them for the efficiency and self-sacrifice which they have displayed in the present crisis.

Telephones.—An important factor, which contributed very materially to the success of the measures adopted by the authorities to control the disturbances and to check the excesses of the rioters, was the working of the telephone system in Calcutta and there can be little doubt that, but for its aid, the damage resulting from the riots would have been infinitely more serious. Mention has been made, in the report on the first phase of the riots, of the importance of the telephone system in the control of fires, but it was of equal, if not greater, value in the working of the preventive measures adopted by the police and in reassuring members of the general public, both in and beyond the disturbed area.

As was natural, the bulk of the work imposed upon the telephone system by the riots fell to the lot of the Burra Bazar Exchange, which serves the whole of the northern part of the city, and the cheerful and efficient manner in which the staff responded to this great and continuous strain on their endurance is worthy of the highest praise.

When the first rioting broke out on Good Friday afternoon, this Exchange was manned by only a holiday staff and it is an eloquent tribute to the efficiency of the operators and of the telephone system itself that, although they were seriously undermanned, they were able to cope with the flood of messages which at once began to pour through. They were reinforced as quickly as possible and, thereafter, throughout the whole period of the riots, they were required to deal with a large and continuous flow of messages, which at some periods were twice as numerous as the messages normally passing through this Exchange. As an example of this fact, it may be stated that, during the period from the 23rd to the 27th of April, the Burra Bazar Exchange dealt with 105,391 effective calls, in addition to nearly 40,000 calls which were ineffective owing to numbers being engaged or to other causes. As the average number dealt with by this Exchange during similar periods in normal times is about 55,000, Miss P. Ricker, the Superintendent of the Exchange, and her staff are to be heartily congratulated on the efficiency with which they responded to this unprecedented call on their services.

Communities participating in the riots.—As in the case of the first phase, the rioting was confined almost entirely to the Muhammadans and up-country Hindus. The Bengali Hindus participated to a greater degree than in the first phase, but, generally speaking, they remained on the defensive. The Sikh community remained completely aloof from the struggle and in only one isolated incident did a member of this community participate.

Casualties among the public.—No less than 66 persons were killed, or died as a result of injuries received, during the second phase of the riots and 391 persons were so seriously wounded as to warrant their admission into hospital. The dead persons included 30 Hindus, 31 Muhammadans and 5 persons of doubtful nationality, while the persons admitted into hospital consisted of 172 Hindus, 213 Muhammadans and 6 persons whose nationality is not known. Appended is a statement of the casualties, giving the dates on which they occurred:—

Date.	Injured.	Deaths.
23rd April 1926	61	6
24th April 1926	71	9
25th April 1926	91	7
26th April 1926	57	8
27th April 1926	60	18
28th April 1926	28	9
29th April 1926	14	3
30th April 1926	6	3
1st May 1926	3	1
2nd May 1926	...	1
3rd May 1926	...	1
	391	66

For the reasons explained in the report on the first phase of the riots, it is unlikely that these figures represent the total casualties resulting from the rioting which occurred between the 22nd April and 3rd May.

Police casualties.—The casualties amongst the Calcutta Police force were comparatively slight and consisted of one death and four serious injuries. A number of other officers received minor injuries, but they were not admitted into hospital and their cases have not been included.

Arrests.—The total number of persons arrested during the second phase of the riots was 567, of whom 398 were Muhammadans and 169 Hindus. A large number of these had to be discharged for lack of evidence, but 360 persons, including 272 Muhammadans and 88 Hindus, were sent up for trial.

The sections of law under which they were prosecuted are detailed below:—

Number sent up.	Section of Law.
1	109, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	110, Ditto.
76	143, Indian Penal Code.
2	144, Ditto.
17	145, Ditto.
9	148, Ditto.
16	148/326, Ditto.
96	148/144/188, Ditto.
7	143/188, Ditto.
38	148/149/302, Ditto.
3	147/336, Ditto.
2	153, Ditto.
2	302, Ditto.
1	324, Ditto.
1	325/114, Ditto.
3	326, Ditto.
2	336, Ditto.
4	395/436, Ditto.
1	403, Ditto.
3	411, Ditto.
3	454/380, Ditto.
3	457/380, Ditto.
1	16, Calcutta Suburban Police Act.
11	29, Calcutta Police Act.
5	32, Ditto.
3	54 (A), Ditto.
8	62 (A), Ditto.
41	68, Ditto.
360	

Individual assaults.—It will be remarked from the foregoing narrative that, although there were frequent collisions between large bodies of the two opposing communities, the chief characteristic of the second phase of the riots was the very large number of attacks on individuals by small roving bands of the opposite faction. The great majority of these attacks were undoubtedly committed by the *goonda* element of the population, who took full advantage of the great facilities for this form of crime, which were afforded by the labyrinthine character of the locality in which the attacks were committed. These assaults were, almost without exception, committed in apparently deserted streets, out of sight of the police, and frequently just after a police patrol had passed and, in view of this fact and of the difficulties attaching to the control of the form of crime, which have been indicated in the report on the first phase of the riots, many of the assailants succeeded in escaping the legal liabilities of their action. Such methods as were possible, however, were adopted. *Goondas* and other persons known to be addicted to this form of crime were rounded up and were prosecuted whenever evidence subsequently proved available, and the localities in which the assaults were committed were raided immediately afterwards for suspicious persons and for illegal weapons. As is apparent from the narrative, these measures ultimately achieved their desired effect and the number of assaults decreased in proportion to the increase in the number of arrests.

Looting.—Instances of looting, however, were considerably less frequent than in the first phase of the riots, and throughout the whole period of the second phase, only 21 cases of looting occurred. In some of these cases, the premises were deserted at the time when they were looted and the extent of the damage caused, therefore, is difficult to compute; whereas in other cases, the value of the property looted was almost certainly exaggerated. The difficulty of obtaining even an approximately accurate estimate of the total damage still remains, therefore, but it is improbable that the figure was less than Rs. 10,000. There can be little question that the *goonda* element of the population were, if anything, more active in the second phase of the riots than in the first, and the decrease in the number of cases of looting is, therefore, all the more striking. It is to be remembered, however, that the great majority of the cases of looting in the first phase of the

riots occurred within the first two or three days, before the full effect of the patrols and other measures was achieved. Thereafter, the hooligan element of the population learnt by experience that the commission of any crime occupying more than a few minutes was met by instant arrest or other preventive action on the part of the police. They were reduced therefore to the commission of individual assaults, which could be accomplished in a moment with comparative impunity. A contributory factor was undoubtedly the deterrent effect of the arrests made by the police during the first phase of the riots. These, although not extraordinarily numerous, included a large number of actual rioters and bad characters, whose apprehension furnished a much-needed lesson to other potential wrong-doers.

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"Goondas."—As in the first phase, the *goonda* element of the population participated freely in the rioting, and the fact that all the available police were fully occupied in the suppression of open rioting and other acts of violence made it difficult to deal with them effectively. Such of the *goondas* as came actively to notice during the riots were, of course, arrested and, where evidence was sufficient, were placed on trial, but the leaders and the main body of the *goondas* still remained. The only agency to deal with these persons was a very depleted Detective Department, several officers of which had been temporarily attached to the North District for investigation work, while the majority of the remainder were more than fully employed in coping with the enormous quantity of clerical work resulting from the numerous arrests which had been already taken place. Despite these great difficulties, however, forty-eight bad characters, including several of the most notorious *goonda* leaders in Calcutta, were arrested, of whom twenty-five were proceeded against under the Goondas Act or were prosecuted under the ordinary law, while forty-three others elected to leave Calcutta.

In view of the inadequacy of the existing law for dealing swiftly and effectively with *goondas* in times of emergency, the Presidency Area (Emergency) Security Act (III of 1926) was enacted on the 24th May and a large number of dangerous bad characters have since been dealt with under its provisions. The great majority of these persons, though belonging to the hooligan class, were not people who could have been dealt with under the Goondas Act, 1923.

Attacks on religious institutions.—It is gratifying to record that the series of attacks on religious institutions, which formed the most remarkable feature of the first phase of the riots, was not repeated during the second period. This, however, must be attributed to the effectiveness of the police arrangements rather than to any lack of desire on the part of the warring communities to resort to this method of revenge. As stated elsewhere, they realised that the commission of any crime occupying more than a few moments was no longer possible and only one actual attempt to desecrate a holy place was made. This occurred at about midnight on the 26th-27th April, when a piece of burning cloth was thrown into the Sona Pir Dargah in Durga Charan Mitra Street and the cover over the dargah was set on fire. The fire was at once extinguished by the police sergeant who was on duty near the building and two persons were arrested, one of whom has been prosecuted under section 295, Indian Penal Code.

Incendiarism.—Instances of incendiarism were also strikingly less frequent than in the first phase of the riots, and the total number of fires during the second period which can be definitely attributed to the rioters was fifteen only. In no case did the fires assume serious proportions and they were quickly extinguished by the Fire Brigade. On eight occasions, the Fire Brigade was summoned by the occupants of premises before which crowds had collected, the occupants explaining in each case that they called the Brigade in the apprehension that the rioters were about to set fire to their houses. It is probable, however, that the real reason was that they desired the presence of a body of disciplined men, in case the police did not arrive in time to prevent other acts of aggression on the part of the rioters.

The Ambulance Department also had considerably less to do than in the first phase and the total number of calls made on them was 172.

In both departments, however, the high standard of efficiency which was set during the first phase of the riots was fully maintained throughout the second period.

Indian press.—As has been stated elsewhere, the conclusion of the first phase of the riots was not accompanied by any appreciable change in the attitude of the vernacular press, which continued to display an intensely communal spirit, and there can be little doubt that this factor contributed very materially to the maintenance of the extreme tension which rendered it possible for the second phase of the riots to break out from such a trifling cause as a drunken brawl. With the renewal of hostilities, it became highly dangerous to allow this form of propaganda to continue and Government accordingly sanctioned a number of prosecutions under sections 153A, Indian Penal Code, and 108, Criminal Procedure Code. Four of the offending journals were Muhammadan, while six were Hindu, and the results of the prosecutions are detailed below:—

- (1) *Matwala*.—Editor, printer and publisher—Mahadeo Prosad; 4 months' simple imprisonment under section 153A, Indian Penal Code.
- (2) *Sultan*.—Editor and publisher—Ali Muhammad Islamabadi; 3 months' simple imprisonment under section 153A, Indian Penal Code.
- (3) *Durmukh*.—Editor, printer and publisher—Aparba Krishna Ghose; 1 month's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 200, in default 2 months' simple imprisonment, under section 153A, Indian Penal Code.
- (4) *Hanafi Jamayat*.—Editor—Dilwar Hossain; 1 month's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 100, in default 1 month's simple imprisonment, under section 153A, Indian Penal Code. Printer and publisher—Tosaddak Hossain; 1 month's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 100, in default 1 month's simple imprisonment.
- (5) *Islam Jagat*.—Editor—Idris Ali; fined Rs. 200, in default 2 months' simple imprisonment, under section 153A, Indian Penal Code.
- (6) *Bharat Mitra*.—Editor—Nanda Lal Atal; convicted under section 153A, Indian Penal Code, and ordered to execute a bond with one surety for Rs. 200 under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. Printer—Kalipada Ghose; convicted under section 153A, Indian Penal Code, and directed to execute a bond of Rs. 100 under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.
- (7) *Mohammadi*.—Editor, printer and publisher—Fazlul Huq; under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, ordered to execute a bond with one surety for Rs. 500 for one year, in default one year's simple imprisonment.
- (8) *Forward*.—Editor—P. K. Chakrabarty; under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 500, in default 6 months' simple imprisonment. Printer and publisher—Pulin Behari Dhar; discharged.
- (9) *Basumati*.—Editor—Hemendra Prosad Ghose, and printer and publisher—Purna Chandra Mukherji; found guilty under section 153A, Indian Penal Code, but dealt with under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and warned and discharged.
- (10) *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.—Editor—Golap Lal Ghose, and printer—Tarit Kanta Biswas; discharged on their filing an undertaking and regretting their conduct.

These prosecutions had an appreciable effect upon the character of the writings in the major journals of the Indian press. There were, however, a number of vernacular papers,—some of which made their first appearance during this period,—which continued during the course of the trials to publish highly inflammatory articles.

Leaflets.—The publication of inflammatory leaflets, which began towards the end of the first phase of the riots, continued without remission throughout the second phase and a large number of highly mischievous leaflets were issued by both the contending parties.

Exodus of members of the public from Calcutta.—The general exodus of residents of the disturbed area, which began during the first phase of the riots and continued during the temporary lull in

open conflict, increased materially after the renewal of the rioting on the 22nd April and continued without abatement until after all the rioting had been put down. Some of these persons returned to Calcutta after the re-establishment of normal conditions, but large numbers are still absent and are unlikely to return to the city for some time to come.

Boycott.—Open conflict between the members of the rival communities was the most serious and obvious manifestation of the great communal tension which has led to the occurrence of the present riots, but it was equally natural that this tension should be reflected in the ordinary every-day life of the two communities and the excesses committed on both sides increased the mutual desire for wreaking vengeance by every possible means. As was to be expected, therefore, both communities have striven to injure their opponents both socially and pecuniarily, by means of a general boycott.

The chief results of this movement have been a disinclination on the part of the Hindu moneyed-classes to employ Muhammadan labour, a general tendency on both sides to restrict their recruitment of employees to members of their own communities, a movement on the part of market gardeners and other persons in a small way of business to confine their supplies to their co-religionists, an endeavour to establish more Muhammadan shops and in other ways to increase the proportion of Muhammadans in the mercantile and trading community, of which at present they form a very small percentage, and a suspension of the former practice on both sides of paying respect to the religious institutions of the opposite community. It is gratifying to record, however, that the movement has not been completely general,—though this fact is, of course, partially attributable to the obstacles presented by the existing scheme of social and commercial life in Calcutta,—and that a number of the more enlightened leaders of both communities have thrown their weight in the scale against the movement.

Relief Committees.—Shortly after the commencement of the first phase of the riots, the Muhammadans in Calcutta started a relief committee which they called the “Central Moslem Relief Committee” and this was followed very quickly by the formation of a Hindu Relief Committee. The objects of these committees were to look after the members of their own communities who were injured in the riots, to provide for the families of those who were killed and to distribute food to those who had been thrown into want, either by the absence of supplies or by their inability to follow their normal pursuits. For the main part, both the committees adhered to these objects and rendered appreciable service to the public in the disturbed area, particularly during the second phase of the riots, when large numbers would otherwise have suffered from the want of food. The Central Moslem Relief Committee also opened two small private hospitals where a number of cases were treated.

Allegations against the police.—The unbridled criticism of the police which marked the first phase of the riots was repeated in the second phase and in almost every instance the charges proved to be equally baseless. Most of the complaints were confined to articles and letters in the press and to written and verbal allegations made to the Commissioner and other superior officers of the police and were entirely unsupported by evidence, but serious charges were preferred in the courts against two police officers and these are still *sub judice*.

Four separate complaints were lodged in court on the 17th May by Muhammadan residents of Mechua Bazar, accusing Inspector R. D. Khosla of Sukea Street police-station of the commission of murder, trespass and assault on the morning of the 27th April, shortly after the murder of Head Constable Bharat Roy. Three of these complaints were lodged before Mr. A. Z. Khan, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, who after a preliminary enquiry summoned the Inspector for trial, and all three cases are still pending. The fourth complaint, which accused the Inspector of murder and trespass, was lodged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, after examining the complainant's witnesses, dismissed the charge as being palpably false and a deliberate attempt to implicate the Inspector.

Charges under sections 448 and 324, Indian Penal Code, were also preferred against Sub-Inspector M. S. A. Ahmed, of Burra Bazar police-station by a Marwari *benia*, and this case is at present being tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Dislocation of business.—An inevitable result of the riots was a serious dislocation of business throughout Calcutta. Immediately after the first outbreak on the 2nd of April, a large number of shops in the disturbed area closed down and remained closed almost continuously throughout the first phase of the riots. In the period of lull which followed, the shops gradually opened, but few outsiders came in to market and even the local business was very dull in consequence of the state of panic which still prevailed. With the renewal of rioting on the 22nd April, the shops again closed down and with few exceptions did not re-open until after the Sikh procession on the 9th May.

A number of markets were also seriously affected, firstly, because many of the stall-keepers were either engaged in the rioting or were confined to their homes in the disturbed area and, secondly, because the vegetable and fish vendors residing outside Calcutta were afraid to come into the city to sell their goods. The result was a serious shortage in the supply of food-stuffs, particularly of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables, and such commodities as were available increased appreciably in price. This difficulty was, however, largely overcome in the case of the New Market by the action of the market authorities in arranging for the escort of vegetables and poultry from Sealdah Station, and by the public-spirited efforts of a number of volunteers, who arranged for a regular supply of beef and mutton and furnished protection to the butchers during their journeys to and from Chitpur and other cattle markets. The initiative in these measures was taken by Colonel J. D. Crawford, Secretary of the European Association, who was ably assisted by Lieutenant H. V. Simmons, and they and their party of volunteers, who were temporarily enrolled as Special Constables, undoubtedly averted a serious shortage of food among the section of the public served by the New Market. This excellent example of independence and public spirit was speedily followed by Mr. E. Solomon and other Jewish gentlemen who arranged a regular supply of meat for the members of their community.

An important effect of the riots was a serious hindrance of business in the Share Market owing to the almost entire cessation of commercial activity on the part of the Marwaris, the great majority of whom reside in the disturbed area. Many of these left Calcutta during the riots and even those who remained in the city stayed within their houses and did not engage in business. Even during the period of lull between the first and second phases of the riots, very little business was transacted.

Considerable losses must have been suffered by the tramway and omnibus services and by the owners of the private, buses, hackney carriages and rickshaws normally plying in the disturbed area, since many vehicles were damaged by the rioters and vehicular traffic was frequently suspended for long intervals. The chief sufferers were undoubtedly the Calcutta Tramway Company. With a view to contributing to the maintenance of this important branch of the public conveyance services, police guards were furnished as far as possible to tram cars travelling through the disturbed area, and the thanks of the public are due to the members of the Tramway Company who faced considerable risk at the hands of the rioters. Generally speaking, the owners of taxi-cabs reaped a considerable harvest, since they were freely employed as being the safest means of conveyance, but a number of Muhammadan taxi-cabs were completely boycotted, as a result of leaflets which were published, warning the Hindus that it was dangerous to travel in these particular vehicles.

An important feature of the riots, which had a serious effect upon the trade of Calcutta, was the suspension of traffic in the Docks and railway stations in consequence of the absence of carters and coolies. This was partly attributable to the disturbances which took place in the Docks between Muhammadan *khalasis* and Hindu labourers, but the chief cause lay in the fact that most of these persons reside in the disturbed area.

Not only were the passengers put to considerable inconvenience and in many cases prevented from reaching their destinations, but large quantities of merchandise were held up both at the jetties and goods yards. Merchants who had to dispose of their goods on forward contracts were threatened with serious losses, and perishable goods, such as fruits and vegetables, had frequently to be thrown away.

One of the worst features of the second phase of the riots was the almost entire suspension, for a number of days, of the conservancy arrangements in the disturbed area, in consequence of the fear of the Hindu sweepers and scavengers that they would be attacked by Muhammadans during the performance of their duties. The interruption of these arrangements threatened a serious general epidemic and remedial measures speedily became imperative. As soon as they asked for them, the Corporation authorities were furnished with police guards to protect such of their scavenging staff as could be persuaded to go out and the menace was successfully averted. In certain instances, Bengali youths displayed commendable public spirit by voluntarily assisting in removing refuse.

Present situation.—The communal upheaval which began on the 2nd April may be said to have concluded with the safe passage of the Sikh procession on the 9th May. It would be rash to presume, however, from the absence of any open conflict that the communal tension has in any degree abated. On the contrary, many situations have arisen which might have led to a serious recrudescence of rioting, and this has only been avoided by the exercise of the most constant vigilance and care on the part of the police. The situation still bristles with dangerous possibilities; the communal animosity responsible for and further increased by the riots is still clearly apparent, and it is unhappily beyond question that no relaxation of precautions will be possible for some time to come.

J. E. ARMSTRONG,

Commissioner of Police (Offg.).

Form C.—BENGAL.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

**Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending
25th June 1926.**

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	Number of bales pressed.		Number of bales pressed.		District included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1925 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ...	1,259	No information.	40,521	No information.	All districts in the Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 30th June 1926.

Summary.—Excepting heavy showers in parts of North Bengal the rainfall was light to moderate. More rain is needed for the growth of jute and other standing crops. Harvesting of low land jute has commenced in parts of North and East Bengal. Preparation of lands for transplanting winter paddy continues but lack of sufficient rain is being felt in many parts of the Province. The average price of common rice for the Province has risen by about 1·01 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.	
		This week.	Previous week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Inches.				
24-PARGANAS...	0·02	5½	5½	Effects of weather on crops are seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient.	
Diamond Harbour.	Nil	5½	5½		
Barrackpore ...	0·39	5	5		
Baraset ...	Nil	5½	5½		
Basirhat ...	0·81	5½	5½		
NADIA ...	0·30	5½	5½	Weather sultry. Weeding of jute is almost finished. More rain is wanted. Jute crop is being damaged by insects in Chuadanga. Cattle-disease is reported from Krishnagar and Jibannagar thanas. Prospects of standing crops are fair.	
Kushtia ...	4·35	5½	5½		
Meherpur ...	2·04	5	5		
Chuadanga ...	2·38	5½	5½		
Ranaghat ...	0·59	5	5		
MURSHIDABAD	1·34	5½	5½	Weather occasionally hot. Prospects of standing crops appear to be favourable. Export of rice is going on in Jangipur and Kandi. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Bharatpur in Kandi.	
Lalbagh ...	1·60	5½	5½		
Jangipur ...	2·01	6	6		
Kandi ...	1·10	6½	6½		
JESSORE ...	1·55	5	5	Weather cloudy. Rain is badly wanted in places for the growth of jute. Weeding still continues. Fodder and water are sufficient.	
Jhenidah ...	2·12	5	4½		
Magura ...	0·55	5	5		
Narail ...	1·44	5	5		
Bongaon ...	1·76	5	5	Weather dry. Cattle-disease is reported from Sadar and Bagerhat.	
KHULNA ...	1·36	5½	5½		
Satkhira ...	0·84	5	5½		
Bagerhat ...	2·06	5½	5½		

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	0.24	5	(n)	Weather hot. Ploughing of fields and sowing of seedlings are going on. Effects of weather on crops are good. Export and import are as usual. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Asansol ...	0.17	6	(n)	
	Katwa ...	2.70	6	(n)	
	Kalna ...	0.25	(n)	(n)	
7	BIRBHUM ...	0.40	6	6	Common rice sells at 6½ seers at Labpur, at 5½ seers at Bolpur, and at 6½ seers at Dubrajpur. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease exists at Moureswar thana.
	Rampurhat ...	0.40	5½	5½	
8	BANKURA ...	1.32	5½	5½	Weather hot and cloudy. Agricultural operations are being retarded for lack of rain. Fodder is dear; water is sufficient.
	Vishnupur ...	Nil	5½	5½	
9	MIDNAPORE ...	1.85	5½	6½	Weather hot. Monsoon is very weak so far. Prospects of the standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Contai ...	Nil	5	5½	
	Tamluk ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Ghatal ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Jhargram ...	0.34	6	6	
10	HOOGHLY ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather hot. Rain is badly needed. Cattle-disease is prevalent in Magra thana. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ...	0.30	5½	5½	
	Arambagh ...	0.06	5½	(n)	
11	HOWRAH ...	Nil	5	5½	Rain is badly wanted for agricultural operations. Jute is thriving.
	Uluberia ...	Nil	5	5½	
12	RAJSHAHI ...	0.72	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Weeding of jute and paddy is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Lalpur thana.
	(RAMPUR-BOALIA). Naogaon ...	1.09	5½	5½	
	Nator ...	1.18	5½	5½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	0.67	8	6	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from police stations Patnitola, Fulbaria and Gangarampur in Balurghat subdivision.
	Thakurgaon ...	10.37	8	7	
	Balurghat ...	0.72	5½	6	
14	JALPAIGURI ...	10.45	5	5½	Condition and prospects of jute are fair. No damage.
	Alipur ...	13.24	5	5½	
15	DARJEELING ...	5.76	4½	4½	Maize is growing and potatoes are being harvested. Marua is being transplanted. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease exists at places.
	Kurseong ...	8.01	5	5	
	Siliguri ...	25.06	5	5	
	Kalimpong ...	3.64	5	5	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
16	RANGPUR ...	15.65	5	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting and steeping of jute continue in some places. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari ...	11.69	5	5½	
	Kurigram ...	20.60	5½	5½	
	Gaibandha ...	1.02	5½	5½	
17	BOGRA ...	1.40	5½	5½	Weather hot and cloudy. Want of sufficient rain is hampering the growth of <i>aus</i> and thriving of jute. Cattle-disease is reported from Panchbibi.
18	PABNA ...	1.93	5½	5½	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-pox is reported from Atgharia thana.
	Sirajganj ...	2.97	5	5	
19	MALDA ...	0.59	5½	5½	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are not good for want of sufficient rain. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	17.93	6	6¾	Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of winter paddy and cutting, steeping and washing of early jute are continuing. Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Cattle-disease exists in the interior. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	4.93	5	5½	Weather seasonable. Weeding of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy is over and harvesting of the same has commenced. Prospects of standing crops are satisfactory. Rice market is rising. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	3.36	5	5	
	Narayanganj ...	1.95	5	5½	
	Munshiganj (a)	3.32	5½	(n)	
22	MYMENSINGH	3.77	5½	5½	Weather rainy and seasonable. Transplantation has commenced. Fodder and water are available. No large import or export of rice and paddy.
	Jamalpur ...	0.25	5½	5½	
	Tangail ...	(n)	(n)	5½	
	Netrakona ...	3.27	5½	(n)	
	Kishorganj ...	0.50	5½	5½	

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	5.28	5	5½	Weather seasonable. Weeding of jute and paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Madaripur and Gopalganj subdivisions.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	2.59	5	5	
	Madaripur ...	2.79	5	5	
	Gopalganj (a) ...	1.92	5½	5½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	2.55	5	5	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Sadar and Pirojpur and also from Bauphal thana in Patuakhali.
	Pirojpur ...	2.19	5	5	
	Patuakhali ...	2.70	5	5	
	Dakshin Shahazpur (Bhola).	4.18	5	5	
25	CHITTAGONG ...	1.24	{ 6 6*	6½ 6*	Cultivation of autumn paddy is in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Panga salt is selling at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and at 13 seers at Cox's Bazar. Cattle-disease is reported from Ramu, Chakaria, Mahishkhal, Kutubdia, and Cox's Bazar.
	Cox's Bazar ...	5.14	5½	5½	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	6.52	4½	4½	Prospects of the standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from the Brahmanbaria subdivision.
	Brahmanbaria	4.64	5	5	
	Chandpur ...	1.00	4½	4½	
27	NOAKHALI ...	2.82	5	5	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease exists in Begumganj and Parshuram thanas.
	Feni ...	1.16	4½	4½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	1.81	5	5	Weather seasonable. Weeding of <i>jhums</i> has begun. The rainfall is short.
29	TRIPURA STATE	0.51	4½	5	Weather seasonable. Cattle-disease is reported from all divisions except from Kailashahar. Condition of standing crops is not good for want of sufficient rain. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cleansed cotton is sold at Rs. 28 to Rs. 40 per maund and jute at Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 per maund.

* Burma rice.

(n) Not reported.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 3rd July 1926.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 1st July 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	Monghyr ...	25th June 1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { Rajmahal ...	25th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { Goalundo ...	25th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra	... { Dibrugarh ...	25th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { Gauhati ...	25th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { Serajganj ...	25th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Meghna	... { Fenchuganj ...	25th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { Bhairab Bazar ...	25th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { Chandpur ...	25th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhaleswari	... Sabhar ...	25th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagirathi	... Swarupganj*	25th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damodar	... Edilpur ...	25th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhya	... Narayanganj...	25th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur Bil Route	... Takerhat ...	25th "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Note.—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero at the Swarupganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 1st July 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	26th June 1926	6 A.M. ...	104.30'	0.00'	104.30'	0.10'	...	103.40'	102.10'	
	26th "	6 " ...	62.80'	0.00'	62.80'	Steady.	...	65.30'	66.70'	
	26th "	8 hours ...	19.10'	1.409'	20.509'	...	0.10'	21.009'	20.909'	
Brahmaputra	26th "	8 A.M. ...	17.30'	314.06'	331.36'	...	0.30'	334.26'	333.56'	
	26th "	8 " ...	18.50'	136.958'	155.458'	0.30'	...	154.558'	154.28'	
	26th "	12 hours ...	33.60'	7.509'	41.109'	...	0.30'	36.509'	37.909'	
Meghna	26th "	7 A.M. ...	29.35'	1.509'	30.859'	0.35'	...	28.009'	24.909'	
	26th "	12 hours ...	13.75'	1.61'	15.36'	0.33'	...	16.28'	14.19'	
	26th "	6 " ...	9.08'	1.61'	10.69'	0.33'	...	10.36'	10.11'	
Dhaleswari	26th "	...	...	-8.62'	...	...	...	13.88'	14.28'	
Bhagirathi	26th "	6 A.M. ...	6.07'	0.00'	6.07'	0.05'	...	7.019'	13.379'	
Damodar	26th "	6 " ...	1.67'	92.58'	94.25'	...	0.58'	97.00'	98.83'	
Lakhya	26th "	6 " ...	18.54'	-5.59'	12.95'	0.25'	...	13.70'	12.66'	
Madaripur Bil Route	26th "	6 " ...	8.30'	-0.599'	7.701'	Steady.	...	8.501'	8.501'	

*Note—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero of the Swarnaganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 1st July 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	27th June 1926	6 A. M.	104.30'	0.00'	104.30'	Steady.		104.30'	102.10'	
	27th "	6 "	62.75'	0.00'	62.75'	...	0.05'	65.90'	66.60'	
	27th "	8 hours	19.10'	1.409'	20.509'	Steady.		21.509'	21.209'	
Brahmaputra	27th "	8 A. M.	18.20'	314.06'	332.26'	0.90'	...	333.56'	334.28'	
	27th "	8 "	18.70'	136.958'	155.658'	0.20'	...	155.958'	154.58'	
	27th "	12 hours	33.70'	7.509'	41.209'	0.10'	...	37.509'	38.309'	
Meghna	27th "	7 A. M.	29.60'	1.509'	31.109'	0.25'	...	28.109'	25.509'	
	27th "	12-30 hours	13.83'	1.61'	15.44'	0.08'	...	16.28'	14.19'	
	27th "	6-30 "	9.50'	1.61'	11.11'	0.42'	...	10.78'	10.03'	
Dhaleswari	27th "	...	...	-8.62'	...	...	...	14.18'	14.38'	
Bhagirathi	27th "	6 A. M.	5.93'	0.00'	5.93'	...	0.14'	6.279'	12.089'	
Damodar	27th "	6 "	1.25'	92.58'	93.83'	...	0.42'	96.00'	97.66'	
Lakhya	27th "	6 "	18.77'	-5.59'	13.18'	0.23'	...	14.20'	12.70'	
Madaripur Bil Route	27th "	6 "	8.50'	-0.599'	7.901'	0.20'	...	8.801'	8.501'	
Takerhat	27th "	6 "	8.50'	-0.599'	7.901'	0.20'	...	8.801'	8.501'	

* Note.—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero of the Saruganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 1st July 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	28th June 1926	6 A.M. ...	104.00'	0.00'	104.00'	...	0.30'	104.50'	102.50'	
	28th "	6 " ...	62.80'	0.00'	62.80'	0.05'	...	65.90'	66.45'	
	28th "	8 hours ...	19.10'	1.409'	20.509'	Steady.		21.909'	21.709'	
Brahmaputra	28th "	8 A.M. ...	20.00'	314.06'	334.06'	1.80'	...	333.76'	336.86'	
	28th "	8 " ...	19.00'	136.958'	155.958'	0.30'	...	156.458'	155.08'	
	28th "	12 hours ...	34.10'	7.509'	41.609'	0.40'	...	37.609'	39.309'	
Meghna	28th "	7 A.M. ...	29.80'	1.509'	31.309'	0.20'	...	28.209'	26.009'	
	28th "	13 hours ...	14.00'	1.61'	15.61'	0.17'	...	16.36'	14.19'	
	28th "	7 " ...	9.67'	1.61'	11.28'	0.17'	...	11.44'	10.19'	
Dhaleswari	28th "	...	...	8.62'	...	...	...	14.38'	14.58'	
	28th "	6 A.M. ...	5.70'	0.00'	5.70'	...	0.23'	5.549'	10.249'	
	28th "	6 " ...	1.00'	92.58'	93.58'	...	0.25'	95.41'	97.04'	
Lakhya	23th "	6 " ...	18.87'	5.59'	13.28'	0.10'	...	14.20'	12.95'	
Madaripur Bil Route Takerhat	28th "	6 " ...	8.60'	0.599'	8.001'	0.10'	...	9.001'	8.451'	

* Note.—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero of the Swarupganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 1st July 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P.W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date as—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	29th June 1926	6 A. M. ...	103.50'	0.00'	103.90'	...	0.10'	104.50'	103.00'	
	29th "	6 " ...	62.85'	0.00'	62.85'	0.05'	...	67.90'	66.65'	
	29th "	8 hours ...	19.40'	1.409'	20.809'	0.30'	...	22.309'	22.209'	
Brahmaputra	29th "	8 A. M. ...	20.50'	314.06'	334.56'	0.50'	...	334.16'	336.36'	
	29th "	8 " ...	19.10'	136.958'	156.058'	0.10'	...	157.058'	155.98'	
	29th "	12 hours ...	34.50'	7.509'	42.009'	0.40'	...	37.509'	39.709'	
Meghna	29th "	7 A. M. ...	30.10'	1.509'	31.609'	0.30'	...	28.309'	26.509'	
	29th "	13-30 hours	14.17'	1.61'	15.78'	0.17'	...	16.53'	14.36'	
	29th "	7-30 "	9.92'	1.61'	11.53'	0.25'	...	11.94'	10.53'	
Dhaleswari	29th "	...	...	-8.62'	...	...	...	14.78'	15.08'	
Bhagirathi	29th "	6 A. M. ...	5.69'	0.00'	5.69'	...	0.01'	6.989'	8.889'	
Damodar	29th "	6 " ...	0.75'	92.58'	93.33'	...	0.25'	95.41'	97.00'	
Lakhya	29th "	6 " ...	19.09'	-5.59'	13.41'	0.12'	...	14.33'	13.16'	
Madaripur Bil Route	29th "	6 " ...	8.70'	-0.599'	8.101'	0.10'	...	9.301'	8.601'	

*Note.—From the 28th March 1926 the value of zero of the Sarugganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 1st July 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date as—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	30th June 1926	6 A.M. ...	103.70'	0.00'	103.70'	...	0.20'	105.00'	105.00'	
	30th "	6 "	63.15'	0.00'	63.15'	0.30'	...	68.40'	67.30'	
	30th "	8 hours ...	19.90'	1.409'	21.309'	0.50'	...	22.609'	22.609'	
Brahmaputra	30th "	8 A.M. ...	23.10'	314.06'	337.16'	2.60'	...	333.56'	335.56'	
	30th "	8 "	20.10'	136.958'	157.058'	1.00'	...	156.958'	156.58'	
	30th "	12 hours ...	34.70'	7.509'	42.209'	0.20'	...	37.509'	40.209'	
Meghna	30th "	7 A.M. ...	30.20'	1.509'	31.709'	0.10'	...	28.359'	26.859'	
	30th "	14 hours	14.33'	1.61'	15.94'	0.17'	...	16.61'	14.69'	
	30th "	8-30 "	9.75'	1.61'	11.36'	...	0.17'	12.03'	10.94'	
Dhaleswari	30th "	...	...	- 8.62'	...	...	...	15.28'	15.48'	
	30th "	6 A.M. ...	5.58'	0.00'	5.58'	...	0.11'	6.919'	8.169'	
	30th "	6 "	0.58'	92.58'	93.16'	...	0.17'	95.83'	97.91'	
Lakhya	30th "	6 "	19.00'	- 5.59'	13.41'	Steady.		14.20'	13.49'	
	30th "	6 "	8.90'	- 0.599'	8.301'	0.20'	...	9.501'	8.701'	
	30th "	6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Note.—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero of the Swarupganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 1st July 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	1st July 1926	6 A.M. ...	103.70'	0.00'	103.70'	Steady		106.00'	107.00'	
	1st "	6 "	64.05'	0.00'	64.05'	0.90'	...	68.60'	68.50'	
	1st "	8 hours ...	21.00'	1.409'	22.409'	1.10'	...	22.609'	22.909'	
Brahmaputra	1st "	8 A.M. ...	24.00'	314.06'	338.06'	0.90'	...	333.90'	337.01'	
	1st "	8 "	21.50'	136.958'	158.458'	1.40'	...	156.658'	157.68'	
	1st "	12 hours ...	36.60'	7.509'	44.109'	1.90'	...	37.509'	40.309'	
Meghna	1st "	7 A.M. ...	30.30'	1.509'	31.809'	0.10'	...	28.359'	27.309'	
	1st "	...	...	1.61'	...	...	...	16.61'	14.86'	
	1st "	9-30 hours	9.67'	1.61'	11.28'	...	0.08'	11.28'	11.03'	
Dhaleswari	1st "	...	...	-8.62'	...	...	...	15.18'	15.78'	
	1st "	6 A.M.	5.49'	0.00'	5.49'	...	0.09'	6.389'	7.499'	
	1st "	6 "	0.50'	92.58'	93.08'	...	0.08'	96.16'	100.83'	
Lakhya	1st "	6 "	19.08'	-5.59'	13.49'	0.08'	...	14.37'	13.70'	
	1st "	6 "	9.15'	-0.599'	8.551'	0.25'	...	9.501'	8.801'	
	1st "	6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Note.—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero of the Swarupganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia for the week ending the 26th June 1926.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero of gauge.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1926.					
20th June	... 7 A.M.	38.45	38.45	42.40	P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpur old dock sill. B. M. on Rajshahi College step 64.73. Value of zero of gauge = 0.00 P. W. D.
21st "	... 7 "	38.60	38.60	42.30	
22nd "	... 7 "	38.60	38.60	42.10	
23rd "	... 7 "	38.70	38.70	41.95	
24th "	... 7 "	38.95	38.95	41.85	
25th "	... 7 "	39.25	39.25	41.80	
26th "	... 7 "	39.45	39.45	41.80	

	Old value.	According to P. W. D. datum.
The previous year's Highest water-level ...	on 16th September 1925	... 61.45
Do. Lowest " ...	on 15th April 1925	... 35.80
Record Highest " ...	69.25 on 26th August 1879	... 64.44
Do. " ...	69.08 on 9th September 1885	... 64.27
Do. " ...	68.30 on 25th August 1906	... 63.47
Do. " ...	68.21 on 26th August 1890	... 63.40
Do. " ...	37.63 on 25th April 1884	... 32.82
Do. Lowest " ...	38.13 on 14th and 15th April 1883	... 33.32
Do. " ...	39.02 on 21st and 22nd April 1897	... 34.21
Do. " ...	39.28 on 6th and 7th May 1908	... 34.47
Do. " ...	on 9th May 1922	... 34.70

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

W. R. ROBSON, *Subdivisional Officer,*

I. D., Rajshahi.

RAMPUR BOALIA, the 26th June 1926.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 26th June 1926.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1926.					
20th June	... 7 A.M.	18.8	18.8	20.4	Zero is placed at mean sea-level.
21st "	... 7 "	19.1	19.1	20.4	
22nd "	... 7 "	19.4	19.4	20.2	The bench-mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat at Goalundo.
23rd "	... 7 "	19.5	19.5	19.9	
24th "	... 7 "	19.4	19.4	19.6	
25th "	... 7 "	19.2	19.2	19.5	
26th "	... 7 "	19.1	19.1	19.6	

The gauge-reading commenced from 3rd October 1904.

Highest recorded flood ...	... 26.7 on 23rd and 24th August 1924.
Previous highest recorded flood ...	... 25.75 on 28th August 1906 and 25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and 1st to 3rd September 1883.
Lowest recorded water-level ...	... 5.8 on 17th February 1924.
Previous recorded low water-level ...	... 1.0 on 8th February 1914.

A. K. SEN, for *Subdivisional Officer,*

P. W. D., Faridpur.

RAJBARI, the 28th June 1926.

**Statement showing the gauge readings at Dacca Water-works on the river
Burliganga for the week ending 19th June 1926.**

Date.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		Commencement of—		Remarks.	
	Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.	Ebb tide.	Flow tide.		
1926.							7 A.M.	5 P.M.
13th June ...	13-30	10.3	7-25	9.15	13-37	7-30	9.2	9.5
14th „ ...	14-30	11.0	8-25	9.9	14-35	8-30	10.0	10.45
15th „ ...	15-25	11.2	9-25	10.15	15-35	9-30	10.4	10.9
16th „ ...	16-20	11.3	10-20	10.35	16-30	10-30	10.7	11.2
17th „ ...	17-15	11.1	11-15	10.4	17-27	11-22	10.9	11.05
18th „ ...	6-30	10.9	12-10	10.0	6-35	12-17	10.8	10.6
19th „ ...	7-20	10.7	13-5	9.75	7-28	13-15	10.6	10.5

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

High.			Low.		
27th August 1906	...	70.5	23rd February 1907	...	51.06
5th September 1909	...	66.86	18th „ 1908	...	51.06
10th August 1910	...	69.86	12th March 1912	...	51.06
1st „ 1911	...	68.46	6th „ 1914	...	50.60
13th „ 1912	...	67.16	22nd February 1915	...	50.30
31st „ 1915	...	69.7	15th „ 1916	...	50.60
8th „ 1916	...	68.1	3rd March 1917	...	51.0
12th „ 1917	...	67.1	21st February 1918	...	51.40
18th „ 1918	...	69.12	26th „ 1919	...	50.4
2nd „ 1919	...	66.8	18th „ 1920	...	50.9
8th September 1920	...	66.9	19th „ 1921	...	50.9
28th July 1921	...	68.4	8th March 1922	...	51.05
10th August 1922	...	68.00	14th „ 1923	...	50.8
31st July 1923	...	66.15	16th February 1924	...	50.50
29th August 1924	...	68.82	5th March 1925	...	50.9
8th September 1925	...	68.62			

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works prior to 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926 = -48.51 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works since 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926 = 0.00 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

S. C. MAZUMDAR, *Executive Engineer,*

CALCUTTA, the 3rd July 1926.

Khulna Division.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,

Statement showing heights above P. W. D. datum and low water in the rivers Ganges, reading of each gauge above P. W. D. datum

RIVER GANGES.												
Date.	Mirzapur. Zero of gauge is 200'00 ft. above P. W. D. datum.				Benares. Zero of gauge is 196'80 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		Buxar. Zero of gauge is 167'55 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		Dinapore. Zero of gauge is 131'00 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		Moughyr. Zero of gauge is at P. W. D. datum.	
	Distance in miles.	From Allahabad, 86.		From Allahabad, 134.	From Mirzapur, 45.	From Benares, 90.		From Benares, 177.	From Buxar, 87.	From Benares, 287.	From Dinapore, 110.	
		2nd September 1916. 265'97 ft.		2nd September 1916. 244'30 ft.		3rd and 4th Septem- ber 1916. 200'80 ft.		5th September 1901. 169'73 ft.		8th September 1901. 128'19 ft.		
		29th June 1897. 187'30 ft.		1st May 1877. 182'00 ft.		10th to 14th May 1914. 159'30 ft.		20th April 1912. 135'13 ft.		29th April to 6th May 1914. 94'59 ft.		
	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
				Below zero								
1st	11'25	211'25	1'17	195'63	1'42	168'97	4'10	138'10	101'00	101'00
2nd	11'21	211'21	1'17	195'63	1'42	168'97	4'10	138'10	101'00	101'00
3rd	11'17	211'17	1'17	195'63	1'42	168'97	4'10	138'10	101'00	101'00
4th	11'17	211'17	1'17	195'63	1'42	168'97	4'10	138'10	101'00	101'00
5th	11'17	211'17	1'17	195'63	1'42	168'97	4'10	138'10	100'90	100'90
6th	11'17	211'17	1'17	195'63	1'42	168'97	4'10	138'10	100'90	100'90
7th	11'17	211'17	1'00	195'80	1'42	168'97	4'10	138'10	100'90	100'90
8th	11'08	211'08	1'00	195'80	1'42	168'97	4'10	138'10	100'90	100'90
9th	11'04	211'04	1'08	195'72	1'33	168'88	4'10	138'10	100'90	100'90
10th	11'04	211'04	1'08	195'72	1'33	168'88	4'10	138'10	101'00	101'00
11th	11'17	211'17	1'08	195'72	1'33	168'88	4'10	138'10	101'00	101'00
12th	11'37	211'37	1'08	195'72	1'25	168'80	4'10	138'10	101'00	101'00
13th	11'67	211'67	0'92	195'88	1'25	168'80	4'10	138'10	101'10	101'10
14th	12'25	212'25	0'33	196'47	1'33	168'88	4'60	138'60	101'20	101'20
15th	12'42	212'42	0'33	196'47	1'33	168'88	5'10	139'10	101'40	101'40
16th	12'46	212'46	0'08	196'72	1'42	168'97	5'20	139'20	101'70	101'70
17th	12'50	212'50	0'08	196'72	1'50	169'05	5'20	139'20	101'80	101'80
18th	12'75	212'75	0'08	196'72	1'58	169'13	5'30	139'30	101'80	101'80
19th	13'00	213'00	0'00	At zero 196'80	1'67	169'22	5'30	139'30	101'80	101'80
20th	13'33	213'33	0'17	Above zero 196'97	1'75	169'30	5'40	139'40	101'80	101'80
21st	13'75	213'75	0'25	197'05	1'83	169'38	5'50	139'50	101'80	101'80
22nd	13'92	213'92	0'25	197'05	1'92	169'47	5'30	139'30	102'00	102'00
23rd	13'96	213'96	0'75	197'55	2'17	169'72	5'20	139'20	102'00	102'00
24th	13'87	213'87	1'17	197'97	2'33	169'88	5'10	139'10	101'90	101'90
25th	13'75	213'75	1'17	197'97	2'50	170'05	5'10	139'10	101'80	101'80
26th	13'58	213'58	1'08	197'88	2'58	170'13	5'10	139'10	101'80	101'80
27th	13'42	213'42	1'08	197'88	2'58	170'13	5'10	139'10	101'70	101'70
28th	13'42	213'42	1'08	197'88	2'58	170'13	5'10	139'10	101'80	101'80
29th	13'29	213'29	1'08	197'88	2'50	170'05	5'00	139'00	101'80	101'80
30th	13'25	213'25	1'00	197'80	2'50	170'05	5'00	139'00	101'80	101'80
31st	13'25	213'25	1'00	197'80	2'42	169'97	5'00	139'00	101'80	101'80
Average Level ...			12'38	212'38	-0'16	196'64	1'75	169'30	4'71	138'71	101'43	101'43

(a) From 7th March 1926 the value of zero of the Rampur-Boalia gauge is 0'00 P. W. D.

The 5th July 1926.

BENGAL.

Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra for the month of March 1926, and the highest as well as the lowest gauge reading since 1878.

Rajmahal. Zero of gauge is at P. W. D. datum.		Rampur-Boalia. Zero of gauge is — 1.22 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		Gomundo. Zero of gauge is 1.409 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		RIVER BHAGI- RATHI. Bernampore. Zero of gauge is 1.509 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		RIVER JALANGI. Swarupganj. Zero of gauge is 2.279 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		RIVER BRAHMA- PUTRA. Gaubati. Zero of gauge is 136.958 ft. above P. W. D. datum.	
From Benares, 407.	From Monghyr, 120.	From Benares, 471.	From Rajmahal, 64.	From Benares, 591.	From Rampur- Boalia, 120.						
13th August 1913. 82.97 ft.		26th August 1879. 64.439 ft.		28th August 1906 and 14th September 1916. 30.546 ft.		14th August 1890. 63.459 ft.		25th September 1900. 36.539 ft.		24th August 1908. 167.53 ft.	
23rd & 24th May 1924. 57.50 ft.		23rd April 1886. 32.819 ft.		28th March 1910. 7.146 ft.		19th to 24th April 1917. 33.909 ft.		28th March 1915. 3.639 ft.		9th February 1888. 128.88 ft.	
Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
58.20	58.20	35.95	35.73	6.60	8.009	34.05	35.559	3.13	5.409	Below zero. 3.60	133.358
58.20	58.20	35.90	35.68	6.70	8.109	34.05	35.559	3.42	5.699	3.70	133.258
58.20	58.20	35.90	35.68	7.00	8.409	34.05	35.559	3.53	5.809	3.40	133.558
58.20	58.20	35.85	35.63	7.10	8.509	34.05	35.559	3.55	5.829	3.50	133.458
58.15	58.15	35.85	35.63	7.00	8.409	34.05	35.559	3.48	5.759	3.40	133.558
58.15	58.15	35.85	36.63	6.90	8.309	34.10	35.609	3.38	5.659	3.10	133.858
58.20	58.20	35.75	35.75	6.50	7.909	34.10	35.609	3.21	5.489	2.90	134.058
58.20	58.20	35.75	35.75	6.40	7.809	34.10	35.609	2.98	5.259	2.50	134.458
58.25	58.25	35.70	35.70	6.20	7.609	34.10	35.609	2.88	5.159	1.70	135.258
58.25	58.25	35.75	35.75	6.10	7.509	34.10	35.609	2.92	5.199	1.30	135.658
58.25	58.25	35.75	35.75	6.35	7.709	34.10	35.609	2.96	5.239	1.40	135.558
58.30	58.30	35.75	35.75	6.10	7.509	34.10	35.609	3.13	5.409	1.40	135.558
58.30	58.30	35.75	35.75	6.10	7.509	34.10	35.609	3.37	5.649	1.50	135.458
58.30	58.30	35.75	35.75	6.40	7.809	34.10	35.609	3.97	6.249	0.90	136.058
58.35	58.35	35.80	35.80	6.90	8.309	34.05	35.559	4.17	6.449	Above zero. 0.40	137.358
58.40	58.40	35.85	35.85	7.30	8.709	34.05	35.559	4.23	6.509	0.60	137.558
58.40	58.40	35.90	35.90	7.50	8.909	34.05	35.559	4.26	6.539	0.20	137.158
58.50	58.50	36.90	35.90	7.60	9.009	34.05	35.559	4.22	6.499	Below zero. 0.20	136.758
58.55	58.55	36.00	36.00	7.70	9.109	34.05	35.559	3.97	6.249	0.60	136.358
58.80	58.80	36.10	36.10	7.80	9.209	34.05	35.559	3.66	5.939	0.70	136.258
59.00	59.00	36.20	36.20	7.80	9.209	34.05	35.559	3.15	5.429	0.70	136.258
59.05	59.05	36.30	36.30	7.70	9.109	34.05	35.559	2.84	5.119	0.90	136.058
59.05	59.05	36.30	36.30	7.50	8.909	34.05	35.559	2.71	4.989	1.10	135.858
59.10	59.10	36.30	36.30	7.20	8.609	34.05	35.559	2.63	4.909	1.20	135.758
59.10	59.10	36.35	36.35	7.20	8.609	34.05	35.559	2.53	4.809	1.00	135.958
59.15	59.15	36.35	36.35	7.10	8.509	34.00	35.509	2.44	4.719	0.80	136.158
59.05	59.05	36.30	36.30	7.20	8.609	34.00	35.509	2.51	4.789	0.30	136.658
59.00	59.00	36.30	36.30	7.30	8.709	34.00	35.509	3.21	5.421	0.10	136.858
58.95	58.95	36.20	36.20	7.40	8.809	34.00	35.509	3.42	5.642	0.30	136.658
58.85	58.85	36.10	36.10	7.50	8.909	34.00	35.509	3.60	5.860	0.50	136.458
58.75	58.75	36.05	36.05	7.70	9.109	34.00	35.509	3.78	6.078	Above zero. 0.10	137.058
58.53	58.53	35.88 36.05	35.80 36.05	7.03	8.439	34.05	35.559	3.30 3.50	5.579 5.799	-1.34	135.618

(b) From 28th March 1926 the value of zero of the Swarupganj gauge is 0.00 P. W. D.

A. N. DAS,
Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Irrigation Department (off.).

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.
Irrigation operations for the official year 1926-27.
Area leased for irrigation up to end of May 1926.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge, C. ft.	Average discharge in month, C. ft.	Discharge utilized, C. ft.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month, Acres.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year, Acres.	Details of areas leased.					Rainfall, 1926-27.		Rainfall, 1925-26.	
								Long-term leases, Acres.	Season leases.			Grand total, Acres.	During month, Inches.	Up to end of month, Inches.	During month, Inches.	Up to end of month, Inches.
									Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Hot weather.					
S.-W. Circle.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	1,411	152	...	...	...	59,325	1,114	...	...	1,114	2.32	2.52	4.08	5.62
		Panchkura ...	522	1	...	...	...	5,217	...	...	...	...	5.02	6.31	4.23	8.86
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.43	5.90	3.55	7.32
		Total Midnapore Canal	...	...	...	...	...	64,542	1,114	...	...	1,114	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period last year.	...	...	...	...	...	58,195	1,228	...	...	1,228	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan and Hooghly.	Eden Canal	1,000	168	...	30	...	16,988	...	21	...	39	1.84	2.69	3.85	6.52
		Total of the corresponding period last year.	...	...	...	...	...	15,786	...	46	...	58	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	30	...	81,530	1,114	21	...	1,153	...	...	...	...
	S.-W. Circle.	GRAND TOTAL OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	...	...	...	...	...	73,981	1,228	46	...	1,286	...	...	...	...
											

* Of which nine acres are single flushing.

T. C. BHATTACHARYA,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**BRIEF REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT
(VIII OF 1923) IN BENGAL, FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER 1925.**

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3338Com.—The 26th June 1926.—The following report submitted by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bengal, on the working of Act VIII of 1923 in Bengal during the year 1925 is published for general information.

M. C. MCALPIN,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

This is the Second Annual Report under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the first for a complete year, the Act having come into force on July 1st, 1924.

Applications under section 10.—Twenty-six applications for compensation were filed during the year, twelve by workmen and fourteen by dependants of deceased workmen, as against only one in the six months covered by the last report. All except 4 were disposed of during the year. Of the remaining 22, half were uncontested, and the applicants obtained awards. Of the 11 contested claims 7 were allowed in part and 4 were dismissed.

Applications under section 12.—Two cases were instituted by a Railway Company against contractors, claiming to be indemnified under section 12 of the Act for compensation paid to dependants of contractors' workmen who were killed in accidents. A preliminary issue of law was found against the applicant, and the cases were withdrawn, with permission to file fresh suits on the same facts. Fresh suits were filed (hence four cases appear in the returns). These were pending at the end of the year.

Deposit of compensation under sections 8 (1) and 8 (2).—Fourteen cases were pending from the previous year; in 12 no application had as yet been received from dependants and in two applications had only just been received. One hundred and forty deposits were received during the year (as against 27 the year before), and one case was transferred to me by the Commissioner for Rangoon Town. All except ten were deposits under section 8 (1) for dependants of workmen who had lost their lives; the remaining ten were deposits under section 8 (2) for injured workmen.

In five cases the money was refunded to the employer either because there was no claimant, or the claimant was not a dependant under the Act, or because it had been deposited with the wrong Commissioner.

Twelve of these deposit cases were transferred to other Commissioners for disposal under section 21 (2) of the Act, for the convenience of the dependants, for whom a journey to Calcutta would have been long and expensive.

Twenty-eight cases are pending, in 26 of which no application had been received during the year under report. The two other cases are deposits under section 8 (2), in which the workmen had not attended to receive payment.

Registration of Agreements.—One hundred and sixty-four memoranda of agreement were presented for registration during the year under report, as against 17 during the preceding six months.

Two of these were agreements for half-monthly payments to minors for temporary disablement; four were agreements to commute half-monthly payments to a lump sum, and the rest were ordinary agreements for permanent disablement.

Only six of these are pending. In a great many cases a representative of the employer brought the workman to me and the matter was settled then and there.

Compensation received and paid.—During the year under report Rs. 1,04,994-13-9 was deposited by employers as compensation. Rs. 720 was received by transfer from Rangoon, and there was a balance of Rs. 9,901-8 in hand at the beginning of the year, making a total of Rs. 1,15,616-5. This was dealt with as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid to dependants	85,380	1	9
Transferred	7,417	8	0
Refunded	3,765	0	0
Leaving as balance at the end of the year ...	19,053	12	0

Investment.—Under rule 10 of the Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924, compensation payable to dependants under a legal disability may be invested in the Post Office Savings Bank or in Government securities.

As the amounts are small and remittances have to be sent monthly, Government securities are seldom a suitable form of investment. In the

case of Hindu minor widows it is indeed of no use investing the money at all, and it has been my practice to allow the guardian to buy land with it, taking every precaution to safeguard the widow's interest. In the usual case, however, of minor children, who have only to be maintained until they can earn their living or are married, I invest the money in the Post Office Savings Bank and send monthly remittances to the guardian. In this way the capital is consumed in a few years, but waste and embezzlement are prevented and the object of the compensation is attained.

At the beginning of the year no procedure existed for opening such accounts, but a reference was made to the Director-General of Post Offices in January and special rules were made enabling the Commissioner to open accounts in the name of dependants. On this Rs. 3,740 which had been kept in deposit for investment from the preceding year was invested in the Post Office Savings Bank, and Rs. 16,212-8 was invested during the year under report. Forty-seven accounts in all have been opened. Of the total of Rs. 19,932-8 invested during the year, Rs. 4,198-5-9 has been withdrawn and paid.

Returns.—This year in order to secure more accurate annual returns from employers, a printed letter was sent out with the forms containing full instructions, drawn up on the experience of the preceding year. It is to be feared that the instructions were not carefully read, the commonest mistake being that, when there were no accidents or payments to report, the number of workmen employed was also not shown. However, there was a great improvement on the previous year. At the time of writing all but 63 returns have been received. Returns were received from 1373 employers, the workmen concerned numbering over six lakhs. Two hundred and eighty-four of these returns were submitted by Insurance Companies and Associations, under Government of India notification No. L-1272, dated the 15th April 1925. A total sum of Rs. 1,22,780 is shown in the returns as paid during the year. This figure is, I think, too low, for, as I have reported above, the sum distributed to dependants by me during the year was Rs. 85,380-1-9 (besides Rs. 7,417-8 transferred to other Commissioners) whereas the returns show only Rs. 61,285 paid for fatal accidents. The fact that a few employers are liable to pay compensation under the Act, but are not required to furnish returns, is not I think a sufficient explanation.

If the returns are correct the workmen concerned have been paid an average of 3 annas 1·5 pies a head, as against 9 pies during the first six months of the operation of the Act.

A summary of the returns received is annexed:—

Summary of Returns for the year 1925.

No.	Name.	Number of adults employed.	Number of minors employed.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death (compensation paid).	Permanent disablement (compensation paid).	Temporary disablement (compensation paid).
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2 Tramways	5,642	...	1	2	...	100	...	...
2	8 Port Commissioners	4,342	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	22 Railway workshops	37,570	265	4	10	594	2,865	3,690	1,512
	7 Silk factories	1,316	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	...
	185 Jute factories	350,698	20,790	116	113	480	22,361	22,811	6,468
	232 Rice and Oil factories	13,796	128	1	2	2	...	1,155	49
	221 Tea factories	14,482	2,231	...	1	21	...	1,150	252
	171 Engineering workshops	45,970	1,368	20	41	227	15,994	10,742	4,038
	320 Miscellaneous factories	71,338	5,050	9	25	213	7,686	3,749	2,875
3	1158 Total factories	535,179	28,932	150	192	1537	48,906	43,297	15,194
4	205 Mines	55,190	1,146	26	5	34	12,279	1,289	698
	1373 Factories, mines, etc.	600,353	30,078	176	199	1571	61,285	44,586	15,892

Working of the Act.—While the figures given above show that the Act is becoming more generally known, and that work is consequently increasing, nevertheless it has not increased to the extent that might have been expected. Employers such as the Railway Companies, Port Commissioners, Jute Mill owners and large engineering firms have realised their responsibilities. It is, however, worthy of note that not one application for compensation has been received from a colliery, although the Additional Magistrate, Dhanbad, who is the Commissioner for the Jherria Coalfield, just across the border, has numerous cases. Accidents occur, for I get reports forwarded by the Chief Inspector of Mines, but last year there were only three agreements presented for registration (all by the same company), and not a single claim. In the case of fatal accidents the Act should give Commissioner power to insist upon the employer either depositing compensation or definitely disclaiming liability: in non-fatal accidents only the spread of knowledge among the workmen can achieve the object.

Workmen's unions and Anjumans have done something in the way of directing claimants to me. If, however, they hope to emulate the work of the British Trades Unions in assisting workmen in Court and fighting test cases in the workmen's interest up to the highest tribunals, they will have to take up the matter much more earnestly.

M. H. B. LETHBRIDGE,
Commissioner.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE
TOWN OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS FOR THE YEAR 1925.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Police.

CALCUTTA, THE 5TH JULY 1926.

RESOLUTION—No. 3219 Pl.

READ—

The Report on the Police Administration in the town of Calcutta and its suburbs for the year 1925.

The office of Commissioner of Police was held throughout the year by Sir Charles Tegart, Kt., C.I.E., M.V.O.

2. **Recruitment.**—The vacancies at the close of the year, in the ranks, mainly, of constables were the highest since 1922. The reason for this was the falling off in recruitment owing to lack of suitable material. Bengalee applicants were few in number and the bulk of those who applied expressed a preference for the clerical duties of the class of 'literate' constables to the beat or street duties which ordinary constables have to perform. Of the up-country applicants who presented themselves for recruitment a very large percentage failed to pass the medical tests. A non-official resolution was tabled in the Legislative Council last year recommending that recruitment in ranks below that of Sub-Inspector should be limited to persons domiciled in the province. It is not without significance that in the rank of constable there are only 138 Bengalees in a sanctioned strength of over 4,200. This is not, however, due to any preference being given to up-country men, but simply to the fact that Bengalees will not enlist as constables. In other ranks, *e.g.*, that of Assistant Sub-Inspector in which over 80 per cent. are Bengalees, there is no difficulty, but the disinclination of the Bengalees for street and beat duty has to be faced and it is unlikely that for some years to come their proportion in the rank of constable will be very much larger than at present. The Governor in Council is glad to note the improvement in the health of the force recorded in the figures of the Commissioner of Police and he trusts that with the better accommodation which the police building schemes will provide there will be a further improvement in this respect.

3. **Police Training School.**—The complexities of modern city life make a large demand upon the intelligence of the police force and it is of the utmost importance that proper arrangements should be made to impart scientific instruction in various branches of police work to all ranks of the force. This is provided at present at the Police Training School where classes are held for all sections of the force. In addition to being taught to read and write their own vernaculars, all constables under training are now taught the English alphabet and numerals, as well as how to read the clock and colours. Practical instruction is given in taking down the numbers of motor cars on the move in the streets. In the year under report telephone classes were opened to impart practical instruction in the use of the telephone. The school plays a very important part in making the force efficient and it is satisfactory that as many as 450 officers and men attended the revisional classes.

4. **Police housing.**—The report of the Commissioner shows that satisfactory progress is being made with the police building schemes for which a loan has been taken from the Government of India with the sanction of the Legislative Council. Three section houses and one outpost were completed during the year under report and necessary provision has been made in the current year's budget to complete the other projects. After the close of the year the site at No. 8, Mullick Street, was acquired by Government and it is

hoped that the buildings will be completed during the current year, a much needed improvement in the housing conditions of the police of Burrabazar being thereby effected.

5. **Crime statistics.**—The total of cognisable cases again shows an increase but, as has been pointed out in previous Resolutions on the Calcutta Police Report, it is not the total number of cognisable cases, which is swelled by minor offences under local or special acts, but the figures for serious crime which provide the true index of efficient police work. When the latter figures are examined it will be found that while there is little change in the number of "coining" and "rioting" cases the decrease in the number of true cases of "murder", "dacoity", "robbery", "burglary" and "theft" is striking—"murder" dropped from 21 cases in the previous year to 8 in the year under report and "dacoity" from 5 to 1, while "robbery" cases fell from 53 to 41, "burglary" from 1,206 to 736 and "theft" from 4,777 to 4,063, a decline under the last two heads, respectively, of no less than 470 and 714 cases.

This fall in cases under the last three heads was accompanied by a corresponding rise in the percentage of convictions obtained for those crimes. Thus in robbery cases the percentage of convictions obtained in the year under report was 58 as against 51 of the previous year, in burglary cases it was 34 against 25 and in theft cases it was 34 against 27. The Commissioner of Police attributes the general fall in serious crime to a more efficient system of night patrols, better supervision over dangerous criminals, the conviction of the Fariapookur gang and the use of the Goondas Act.

The effect of the operation of the Goondas Act is clearly evident when the period since 1923, when this Act came into force, is surveyed. Since that year there has been a large and steady drop in the number of robberies, burglaries and thefts, a fact which goes to show that the men actually externed were largely responsible for these crimes, and that the Act has been properly used for the purpose for which it was intended. The Governor in Council has no hesitation in agreeing with the Commissioner of Police that credit is due to the district officers and their men for the excellent results achieved.

6. **Revolutionary crime and sedition.**—The action taken in October 1924 was effective in checking the open activities of the terrorist party and no overt act of terrorism took place during the year under review but the cases under the Arms Act mentioned by the Commissioner of Police showed that attempts at smuggling arms had not ceased. The seizure of arms, explosives and revolutionary literature in Sovabazar Street and Dakhineswar towards the close of the year, and the subsequent trial by a special tribunal brought to the notice of the public the nefarious activities of the terrorist groups.

Two prosecutions under section 124A were undertaken and were successful. One was a prosecution for a seditious speech delivered in the previous year, the other was for writing and publishing a highly seditious book entitled Biplav-O-Chatra Samaj.

7. **Communal friction.**—The communal tension evidenced in the previous year by the attack on sikhs by Muhammadans was intensified by the question of the exhumation of the body of the New Market "Pir". Muhammadans regarded the proposal as an affront to their religion and the discussions in connection with it rendered feelings acute, though no action was ultimately taken. One serious case of communal rioting during Bakrid occurred when a large number of Hindus attacked the Muhammadans at King George's Docks over the sacrifice of a cow. The casualties were 1 killed and 37 wounded. Thirty-one rioters were sent up for trial. The case had not finally concluded when the year closed, but it ended in the conviction and sentence to two years' imprisonment of twelve persons.

8. **Traffic control.**—The rapid increase of motor buses has made the question of traffic control one of special difficulty. During the period under report no less than 253 motor buses were registered as compared with 14 in the previous year and 6 in the year preceding. This increase has been

accompanied by a slight reduction in the number of taxi cabs but the existence at the same time of tram cars which cannot deviate from their tracks, slow moving bullock carts, handdrawn rickshaws, horsedrawn vehicles, both fast and slow, and a steadily increasing number of fast moving motor vehicles increases the congestion and adds to the complexity of the situation. It is not surprising, therefore, that the number of street accidents during the year under review shows an increase, the number of injured and killed being, respectively, 1,575 and 125. Of these, motor vehicles were responsible for 950 injured and 88 killed, compared with 846 and 71 in 1924. Separation of the fast and slow moving traffic by restricting bullock carts entirely to certain streets, the introduction of the one way system in certain congested areas, reduction of taxi cab fares so as to discourage prowling by taxi drivers provision of stopping places in more of the important streets, are some of the suggestions under the consideration of the Commissioner of Police. A proposal has also been received to place a wholetime Traffic Deputy Commissioner in charge of the traffic department so that he can devote his wholetime to the study of traffic problems.

The immediate need is closer control through an increased staff of traffic police. During the year under review it was not possible for financial reasons to proceed with a scheme for increasing the staff which has been before Government for sometime but since the close of the year it has been decided to give effect to it.

9. The Governor in Council has read with pleasure the list of officers whose good services has been brought to his notice and desires to congratulate Sir Charles Tegart and his staff on the satisfactory record of the year.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the resolution and a copy of the report be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. N. MOBERLY,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

**RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE HOWRAH BRIDGE FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine.

CALCUTTA, THE 30TH JUNE 1926.

RESOLUTION—No. 2433 Marine.

READ—

The budget estimates of income and expenditure of the Howrah Bridge for the year 1926-27.

Receipts.—The estimate of receipts for the year is placed at Rs. 4,37,938 against the budget and revised estimates of Rs. 4,52,008 and Rs. 4,39,938, respectively, for the preceding year. The estimate of receipts from the East Indian Railway for the year is placed at Rs. 3,30,000 against the budget and revised estimates of the same amount for the preceding year.

Expenditure.—The estimate of total expenditure for the year is Rs. 4,02,053 against the budget and revised estimates of Rs. 3,97,165 and Rs. 4,11,715, respectively, for the preceding year.

2. A special expenditure of Rs. 3,00,000 in addition to the ordinary expenditure indicated above has been provided in the budget for the work of substituting eight lattice girders for the six existing bowstring girders of the bridge. With this expenditure the estimated debt of the bridge to the Port Commissioners at the end of the current year will be Rs. 3,94,781.

Resolved that the budget estimates for 1926-27 be approved under section 21 of the Howrah Bridge Act, 1871.

M. C. McALPIN,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAIL DEPARTMENT IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1925.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Jails.

CALCUTTA, THE 29TH JUNE 1926.

RESOLUTION No. 6993 R. J.

READ—

The report on the administration of Jail Department in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1925.

READ ALSO—

The reports for the years 1923 and 1924 and the resolutions of Government recorded thereon.

The report on the administration of jails for the year 1925 shows a welcome diminution in the number of prisoners. The average daily number of male convicts fell from 10,635 in 1924 to 10,088, the figures for all classes of prisoners being 13,476 and 12,653. There has been a steady diminution in sickness during recent years; in 1920 the average daily number of sick prisoners was 53 per thousand; in 1925 the number was 34. The death rate in 1925, 13 per thousand, is the lowest on record for the jails of Bengal.

2. In spite of the reduction in the number of prisoners, the cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners increased by about Rs. 1,65,000 to Rs. 24,39,669. The increased cost of diet accounts for Rs. 60,000 of the increase, and the issue of more clothes to prisoners for Rs. 66,000. Establishment cost Rs. 20,000 more, and hospitals and sanitation Rs. 11,000 more. The rest of the increase was due to more expenditure under the heads miscellaneous and contingencies.

3. The Inspector-General of Prisons has given an interesting account of the changes which have been made, most of them being due to the recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee. The most important of these is the change in the treatment of juvenile prisoners. The policy of Government is to establish separate institutions for youthful offenders of different ages, and to manage these institutions on educational lines rather than as prisons. The first step taken in carrying out this policy has been the reconstruction of a large part of the Juvenile Jail at Alipore, and the introduction of technical and general education. An officer with experience of technical education has been recently appointed as Superintendent. It is hoped that the Juvenile Jail will shortly be notified as a reformatory school under the Bengal Children Act, when it will receive youthful offenders between the ages of 12 and 15 years from Calcutta and its suburbs and from Howrah. The next step, which it is proposed to take in 1927, is to establish an institution for offenders from 16 to 21 years of age on the lines of the Borstal School in England. Children under 12 years of age will remain to be provided for. Offenders of this age are fortunately few in number, and it is hoped to provide for them in industrial schools under the Bengal Children Act.

4. The Governor in Council desires to draw attention to the need of provision for the care of prisoners, especially juvenile prisoners, after release. The thanks of Government are due to the Calcutta Prisoners' Aid Society and the authorities of the Refuge. But the good work done by them is limited to Calcutta, and although help has been given to many boys, there is no special organisation, the business of which is to look after and find employment for boys after release. In the Reformatory and Borstal Schools every endeavour will be made to teach the boys useful trades, but if they are to make use of

this training in earning an honest livelihood, friendly assistance after release is most necessary. His Excellency in Council holds that public funds may properly be spent in giving that assistance and so saving the released prisoner from reverting to a life of crime ; but he believes that the administration of that assistance is best done by private societies inspired by benevolence and public spirit. He hopes that the present year will see the creation of such societies as well as the reform of the State institutions for the boy offender.

5. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners in jails was the same as last year in Magistrates' cases, but larger in Sessions cases. Of the latter detention was worst in Calcutta, where the average period was no less than 120 days ; it was bad in Barisal, 84 days, Bogra 78 days and Pabna 76 days. In the Magistrates' Courts, the Berhampore average detention of 78 days is by far the worst, Bankura with 30 days coming next. In all these cases the average period is far larger than that of 1924, and enquiries will be made to ascertain the reason. It is noteworthy that the average detention in Sessions cases in the Madras Presidency in 1924 was only 27·26, whilst the Bengal figure is 48·44.

6. The Governor in Council shares the regret of the Inspector-General of Prisons that short sentences have increased in number. Such sentences cannot be reformative, and their deterrent value is small, but so long as the only forms of punishment provided by the law for most offences are fine and imprisonment, it is difficult for courts to avoid imposing short terms of imprisonment. The suggestion of the Inspector-General of Prisons that a Probation Act should be introduced is being considered.

7. The Government of Bengal have already accepted the view that better classification and separation of the various classes of prisoners is needed in Bengal jails. It is hoped that the separate provision for juvenile prisoners will soon be satisfactory, but adequate separation of first offenders and others from habitual criminals is still not accomplished. It is hoped that a scheme will shortly be placed before the Bengal Legislative Council which will make it possible to reserve the Presidency Jail for habitual prisoners. The Inspector-General of Prisons has been asked to formulate his proposals for a further advance.

8. Attention is drawn by the Inspector-General of Prisons to the need of more paid warders, in order that the practice of employing convict officers may be stopped. This need is one of those which the report of the Punjab Jails Committee has emphasized. The expense involved in meeting it will be great, but the Inspector-General has been asked to submit his proposals.

9. The Advisory Board examined the cases of 308 prisoners with long sentences and recommended the release of 148 ; all but seven of these were released by Government. It may be hoped that the encouragement thus given to prisoners to behave well will produce good results. Incidentally the release of these well-behaved prisoners, most of whom were convict officers, has increased the need for more warders.

10. Useful work has again been done by the Boards of Visitors, especially in drawing the attention of the Inspector-General of Prisons and Government to the needs of their jails. There has, however, been a decrease in the number of individual visits by both official and non-official visitors. District Magistrates will be asked to remind visitors of this duty.

11. It is a matter for regret that some jails are still without religious instruction. A difficulty in the way of securing honorary teachers has been removed by the provision of a grant for conveyance allowances, and it is hoped that it will now be possible to find such teachers for every jail.

12. The fall in the average earnings of prisoners sentenced to labour from Rs. 74·10 in 1924 to Rs. 67·13 is unsatisfactory. No explanation has been offered for this. The percentage of prisoners employed in manufactures was slightly higher in 1925 than in 1924, although it was still disappointingly low. Audit reports on the manufactory departments of jails have also given cause for dissatisfaction in recent years. His Excellency in

Council is constrained to observe that the attention paid to this side of jail work in the past has been inadequate, and hopes that the investigation which the Inspector-General has been asked to undertake will result in a rapid improvement. On the figures given in the report, the best result was achieved by the Presidency Jail, but the figures for this jail are vitiated by the arbitrary practice of crediting the sale price of quinine tablets half and half to the Mungpo Factory, which makes the quinine and the jail where the quinine is turned into tablets and distributed, a practice which will be discontinued when the manufacture of tablets is transferred to Mungpoo. When allowance is made for this, the best manufacturing work appears to have been done at the Dacca Central Jail, where the woollen factory has been successful.

13. The thanks of Government are due to Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Hamilton, I.M.S., for his administration of the jails during 1925, and to him and Major N. S. Simpson, I.M.S., for a report of much interest. His Excellency in Council trusts that in the future a stricter sense of discipline and responsibility will be manifested by the Superintendents and other officers of the jails and, in particular, that more attention will be given to manufacturing work.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, for information.

Ordered that copy of this resolution and a copy of the report be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

W. S. HOPKYNs,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1926.

SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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Form C.—BENGAL.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending 2nd July 1926.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	Number of bales pressed.		Number of bales pressed.		District included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1925 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ...	1,829	No information.	42,350	No information.	All districts in the Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th June 1926.

District.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1921.		Births registered.		Deaths registered.														Total of all causes.		Total of corresponding week of the previous year.								
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-azar.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.					Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	724,248	353,016	1,077,264	237	19	41	8	...	26	18	6	...	16	30	17	3	7	62	46	57	16	3	190	301	245	546	256	321	477
Burdwan	2	Asansol Mining Settlement.	176,814	152,539	329,353	161	2	16	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	11	3	...	...	18	1	8	2	3	60	62	69	131	40	24	64
Howrah	3	Howrah	128,472	66,829	195,301	52	5	5	1	...	6	2	1	...	1	23	4	4	...	13	1	15	1	...	20	55	42	97	59	41	100
Dacca	4	Dacca	67,333	52,117	119,450	52	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	3	1	2	...	5	4	7	...	1	15	22	26	48	31	21	52
24 Parganas	5	Bhatpara	45,723	19,886	65,609	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	5	11	16	14	7	21
	6	Titagarh	36,533	15,918	52,451	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	3	9	7	6	13

R. B. KHAMBATA, M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Director of Public Health, Bengal (offg.).

CALCUTTA, the 9th July 1926.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of June 1926.

Marts.	Paddy, local (best quality).			Paddy, local (common quality).			Rice, local (best quality).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 4 0
Burdwan ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	9 4 0	9 0 0	8 8 0
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore...	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	7 8 0
Chittagong...	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 15 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 2 0
Dacca ...	5 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	9 0 0
Pabna ...	4 6 6	4 6 6	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 3 6	4 5 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	9 4 0
Rangpur ...	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	3 10 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	10 12 0
Serajganj (Pabna).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Marts.	Rice, local (common quality).			Wheat.			Kalai dal.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	8 0 0	7 14 0	7 12 0	6 6 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0
Burdwan ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	8 8 0	8 6 0	7 0 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	6 0 0
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore...	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	(a)	10 0 0	8 12 0	7 4 0
Chittagong...	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	7 8 0	7 4 0	8 4 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 4 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	(a)
Pabna ...	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 4 0
Rangpur ...	8 0 0	7 0 0	8 4 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 8 0
Serajganj (Pabna).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Not available.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the Second-half of June 1926.

Marts.	Gram.			Arhar dal.			Linseed.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 4 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
Burdwan ...	4 14 0	4 13 0	4 6 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 12 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	8 0 0
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	5 6 0	5 2 0	4 12 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	8 4 0
Chittagong ...	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 10 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 12 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 8 0
Dacca ...	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0
Pabna ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 10 0	7 8 0	8 0 0
Rangpur ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 8 0	(a)	(a)	(a)
Seraiganj (Pabna).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Marts.	Mustard.			Gur.			Cotton (unginned).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 10 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	42 0
Burdwan ...	9 4 0	9 6 0	10 4 0	5 12 0 to 7 0 0	5 12 0 to 7 0 0	10 0 0 to 10 8 0	.....	.....	(n)
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	10 8 0 to 12 8 0	10 8 0 to 12 2 0	11 10 0 to 10 0 0	6 12 0	6 8 0	8 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	10 8 0	10 8 0	8 7 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 8 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	8 4 0	8 4 0	9 8 0	10 4 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	13 0 0	13 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Seraiganj (Pabna).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Not available.

* Good Cawnpore.

(n) Not reported.

Wholesale prices current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of June 1926.

Marts.	Jute.			Ghee.			Hide (Cow).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	{ (1) 15 8 0 (2) 15 0 0 (3) (n)	{ (1) 15 8 0 (2) 14 8 0 (3) 12 8 0	{ (1) 17 0 0 (3) 15 0 0 (2) (n)	{ 76 0 0 to 80 0 0	{ 76 0 0 to 80 0 0	{ 78 0 0 to 80 0 0	{ 12 0 0 to 14 0 0†	{ 12 0 0 to 14 0 0†	{ 12 0 0 to 16 0 0†
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seraiganj (Fabna).	9 8 0	9 8 0	14 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	(n)	(n)	(n)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj (Dacca).	10 0 0	{ 9 0 0 to 11 0 0	{ 13 8 0 to 14 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) Price of jat fours.

(2) Price of district fours.

(3) Weighted average price.

Marts.	Iron.			Salt.			Kerosine oil.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	{ 7 0 0 to 16 0 0	{ 7 4 0 to 16 0 0	{ (a) 8 8 0 to 17 0 0	{ 2 3 0	{ 2 4 6	{ 1 15 0	{ Rs. A. P. Swan 6 7 0 Rising sun 6 4 0 Elephant (n)	{ Rs. A. P. Swan 6 7 0 Rising sun 6 4 0 Elephant (n)	{ Rs. A. P. Swan 5 14 0 Rising sun 7 5 0 Elephant 7 6 0
Burdwan
Rangpur
Midnapore
Chittagong
Dacca
Fabna
Raniganj
Seraiganj (Fabna).
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).
Narayanganj (Dacca).

† Price per 20 lbs.

(a) British mild steel per cwt.

(n) Not reported.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 15, 1926.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of June 1926.

Marts.	Mustard oil.			Firewood.			Coal (Bengal).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	55	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	25 0 0 to 25 8 0	23 0 0 to 23 8 0	23 12 0 to 24 8 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 7 0*	0 7 0*	0 8 6
Burdwan	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 6
Raniganj
Midnapore
Chittagong
Dacca
Fabna
Rangpur
Seraiganj (Fabna).
Sariahari (Mymensingh).
Narayanganj (Dacca).

* Soft coke.

J. C. ROY, for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

DACCA, the 7th July 1926.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of June 1926.

Division.	Number.	Districts and marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.																	
			Common rice.									Kalai dal (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			Arhar dal or Thur Cadjan Pea (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			Salt.		
			Average.			Cheapest.														
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Presidency.		24-PARGANAS.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	1	Ochla Hat ...	5 8	5 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 8	4 8	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 8	{ 14 0 13 0*	14 0	{ 13 0* 13 0*	12 0†		
	2	Magra Hat ...	4 13	5 5 (b)	5 8	5 11	5 8	5 14	(a)	(a)	(a)	5 0	5 0	6 0	15 0	13 14	16 0			
	3	Calcutta-Bellaghata	4 2	4 2	4 6	5 2	5 2	5 3	5 15	5 15	6 11	5 5	5 5	6 7	10 8†	10 8†	8 0†			
		NADIA.																		
	4	Goari ...	5 8	5 4	5 11	5 14	5 6	5 14	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 3	4 3	5 4	10 0†	10 0†	{ 16 0 15 0*			
	5	Ranaghat ...	5 0	5 0	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	{ 13 0* 13 0*	13 0*	16 0	{ 16 0 13 0*		
		MURSHIDABAD.																		
	6	Berhampore ...	5 8	5 12	5 3	5 12	6 0	6 4	5 12	6 0	5 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	14 0*	13 0*	14 0*			
	7	Kandi ...	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 8	6 8	7 0	5 8	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	13 4	14 0	14 8			
	8	Jangipur ...	6 0	6 0	6 12	6 2	6 2	7 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 0	13 0*	14 0*	14 0*			
		JESORE.																		
	9	Sadar ...	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	4 0	3 4	4 0	4 8	4 0	5 0	14 0	{ 14 8† 14 0*	14 0†	{ 14 0† 15 0*		
	10	Bongaon ...	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 11	5 14	6 0	3 9	3 3	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 8	13 0†	13 0†	{ 16 0 13 0*			
		KHULNA.																		
	11	Sadar ...	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	{ 13 4 12 8*	13 4	13 4	13 4		
	12	Bagerhat ...	5 8	5 8	4 8	5 12	5 12	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	12 8	12 8	12 8			
		BURDWAN.																		
	13	Sadar ...	5 2	5 2	6 0	5 8	5 7	6 8	5 11	5 10	6 8	5 8	5 8	7 0	{ 16 0* 14 0	16 0*	13 0†			
	14	Kalna ...	5 2	5 3	5 8	5 9	5 6	5 12	4 11	4 6	5 0	4 11	4 11	5 12	{ 16 0* 14 8	14 8	16 0†			
		BIRBHUM.																		
	15	Suri ...	5 6	5 6	6 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	4 8	4 12	6 0	13 0*	13 0*	13 0*			
	16	Rampur Hat ...	5 12	5 12	6 8	6 0	6 4	7 0	4 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	14 0†	14 0†	14 0†			
		BANKURA.																		
	17	Sadar ...	5 12	5 8	6 8	6 0	5 12	7 0	5 8	6 0	4 8	5 4	5 0	6 0	12 0†	13 0	14 0†			
	18	Vishnupur ...	5 0	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 4	7 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	13 0†	13 0†	{ 13 0* 14 0			
		MIDNAPORE.																		
	19	Sadar ...	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 4	7 0	6 14	5 0	5 0	5 4	4 8	4 8	5 0	{ 11 0 8 0*	11 0	15 0			
	20	Contai ...	5 4	5 12	6 8	5 8	6 0	7 0	4 8	4 8	5 8	4 8	4 8	5 8	{ 11 8 8 0*	10 8	{ 16 0 10 0*			
		HOOGHLY.																		
	21	Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 8	6 6	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 4	4 8	5 14	{ 13 8 13 0*	15 0	13 0†			
	22	Arambagh ...	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 0	6 0	7 4	3 4	3 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	{ 12 0 10 0*	12 0	10 0*			
		HOWRAH.																		
	23	Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 4	5 0	5 0	6 8	5 0	5 4	6 8	{ 15 8 14 0*	15 8	15 8			
	24	Uluberia ...	5 0	5 8	5 0	5 10	6 0	5 8	4 10	5 0	5 4	4 0	4 4	5 4	14 8	13 0	16 0			
		RAJSHAHI.																		
Burdwan.	25	Rampur-Boalia ...	4 14	5 0	5 7	5 2	5 4	6 3	5 12	6 0	5 4	4 14	4 14	6 12	13 4†	13 8†	{ 15 0 13 5*			
	26	Nator ...	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 10	5 10	5 4	4 14	4 14	6 0	4 14	4 14	6 0	9 12†	9 12†	12 0†			
	27	Dinajpur—Railway Bazar Hat.	6 0	6 0	5 6	6 14	6 14	5 11	6 0	6 0	7 11	4 13	4 13	6 6	{ 13 0 10 8*	13 0	11 4†			
	28	Jalpaiguri—Sadar...	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 12	5 12	6 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0†	11 0†	{ 12 8 12 0*			

* Karkach.

(a) Not available.

(a) Not reported.

(b) Revised.

N.B.—The prices of Karkach and Liverpool salt tally with each other in marts marked †.

**Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the
Sixth half of June 1926.**

Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.

Division.	Number.	Districts and marts.	Common rice.									Kalai dal (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			Arhar dal or Thur Cadian Pea (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			Salt.		
			Average.			Cheapest.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.												
S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.			
Rajshahi		DARJEELING.																		
	29	Sadar ...	5 0	4 8	(a)	5 8	5 12	5 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	10 0			
	30	Siliguri ...	5 0	5 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	4 12	5 0	11 0	11 0	11 0			
		RANGPUR.																		
	31	Sadar ...	5 0	5 4	4 0	5 8	5 12	5 4	6 12	6 12	7 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0			
	32	Nilphamari ...	5 8	5 12	5 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	4 0	4 0	4 4	4 0	4 0	4 4	10 0	10 0	12 0			
	33	Bogra—Sadar ...	6 1	6 0	5 6	6 3	6 3	5 7	4 2	4 0	4 0	5 1	4 12	6 0	12 0	11 0	12 0			
		PABNA.																		
	34	Sadar ...	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 8	12 8	14 0			
	35	Sirajganj ...	5 0	5 0	4 12	5 4	5 4	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	12 0	12 0	12 0			
Dacca.		MALDA.																		
	36	Sadar ...	5 12	5 12	5 8	6 4	6 4	5 12	6 8	6 0	6 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	12 8	11 0	14 0			
	37	Balia—Nawabganj ...	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 12	7 0	7 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 8	12 8	13 0			
		DACCA.																		
	38	Sadar ...	5 4	5 6	4 8	6 8	6 8	5 0	6 10	7 0	9 0	5 4	5 0	6 2	12 8	13 0	13 0			
	39	Mirkadin ...	5 0	5 4	4 8	5 4	5 8	5 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	12 8	16 0	16 0			
		MYMENSINGH.																		
	40	Nasirabad ...	5 0	5 0	4 8	5 8	5 12	6 8	4 0	4 0	6 8	5 0	5 4	6 8	12 8	13 0	13 0			
	41	Netrakona ...	5 2	5 12	4 8	5 10	6 4	5 0	6 12	8 12	7 8	4 12	4 12	6 0	13 4	13 4	13 5			
		FARIDPUR.																		
42	Sadar ...	4 12	5 4	(n)	5 0	5 8	(n)	5 0	5 0	(n)	5 0	4 4	(n)	13 0	12 0	(n)				
43	Rajbari ...	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 12	6 0	6 0	7 0	4 12	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0				
Chittagong.		BAKARGANJ.																		
	44	Barisal ...	5 0	5 0	4 14	5 11	5 6	5 4	7 1	6 4	7 8	4 8	4 8	5 8	9 0	13 0	14 0			
	45	Pirojpur ...	5 4	5 0	4 12	5 8	5 8	4 14	6 8	6 8	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0			
		TIPPERA.																		
	46	Comilla ...	4 13	5 0	4 9	5 0	5 5	4 13	(a)	(a)	(a)	4 9	4 9	5 13	12 12	12 12	12 12			
	47	Chandpur ...	4 6	4 11	4 10	5 2	5 2	5 2	(a)	(a)	5 12	4 4	4 0	5 0	10 10	10 10	10 10			
		NOAKHALI.																		
	48	Kalitara Hat ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 2	5 2	5 4	5 4	5 4	7 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	12 0			
	49	Feni Hat ...	4 9	5 0	5 0	4 9	5 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	(a)	(a)	(a)	13 0	14 8	14 8			
		CHITTAGONG.																		
50	Sadar ...	5 6	5 8	5 0	5 12	6 0	6 6	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 6				
51	Cox's Bazar ...	5 0	5 0	5 8	(a)	(a)	(a)	3 4	3 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	13 0				
52	Chittagong Hill Tracts—Rangamati.	5 0	5 8	5 0	5 8	(n)	(n)	3 4	4 0	4 0	3 4	3 8	4 0	14 0	14 0	14 0				

(a) Not available.

(n) Not reported.

* Karkachi.

N.B.—The prices of Karkachi and Liverpool salt tally with each other in marts marked †

Dacca, the 7th July 1926.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 7th July 1926.

Summary.—The rainfall during the week was generally moderate to heavy. The recent showers have facilitated field operations for transplanted winter paddy. Cutting and steeping of jute continue in the low land tracts of East and North Bengal. The prospects of standing crops are satisfactory. The average price of common rice for the Presidency has risen by about 1·60 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS...	4·38	5½	5½	Effects of weather on crops are seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour.	11·17	5½ ⁵ / ₈	5½ ³ / ₈	
	Barrackpore ...	5·97	5	5	
	Baraset ...	4·80	5½	5½	
	Basirhat ...	4·24	5	5½ ⁵ / ₈	
2	NADIA ...	3·03	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Jute is being damaged by insects in Sadar. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from Krishnagar, Alamdanga and Meherpur thanas.
	Kushtia ...	1·58	5½	5½	
	Meherpur ...	1·53	5	5	
	Chuadanga ...	2·03	5½	5½	
	Ranaghat ...	5·12	5	5	
3	MURSHIDABAD	1·89	5½	5½	Weather occasionally cloudy. Prospects of standing crops appear to be favourable. Export of rice continues in Jangipur only. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from police-stations Kandi, Burwan and Bharatpur in Kandi subdivision.
	Lalbagh ...	1·56	5½	5½	
	Jangipur ...	0·84	5½	6	
	Kandi ...	0·08	6	6½	
4	JESSORE ...	4·31	5	5	Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Weeding continues; recent rain has done good to jute and paddy. Jute is being damaged by insect pests. Cattle-disease is reported from Bongaon and Lohagora thanas.
	Jhenidah ...	4·05	5	5	
	Magura ...	2·87	5	5	
	Narail ...	1·36	5	5	
	Bongaon ...	3·09	5	5	
5	KHULNA ...	3·02	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Cattle-disease is reported from some thanas in Bagerhat. Rice is being exported.
	Satkhira ...	1·59	5	5	
	Bagerhat ...	1·27	5	5½	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	7.45	5	5	Ploughing of fields and sowing of seedlings are going on. Effects of weather on crops are good. Fodder is sufficient. Scarcity of water is reported from Kalna subdivision.
	Asansol ...	3.66	6	6	
	Katwa ...	0.98	6	6	
	Kalna ...	1.75	5½	(n)	
7	BIRBHUM ...	0.79	5½	6	Common rice sells at 5½ seers per rupee at Bolpur, at 6½ seers at Dubrajpur and 6 seers at Labpur. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Rampurhat ...	2.30	5½	5½	
8	BANKURA ...	7.59	5½	5½	Weather cloudy and wet. Transplantation of paddy continues. Prospects of crops are greatly improved. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Vishnupur ...	4.90	5½	5½	
9	MIDNAPORE ...	5.20	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Contai ...	4.34	5½	5	
	Tamluk ...	9.23	5½	5½	
	Ghatal ...	9.64	5½	5½	
	Jhargram ...	3.98	6	6	
10	HOOGHLY ...	5.76	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Fodder is sufficient. Outbreak of rinderpest is reported from thana Polba.
	Serampore ...	3.63	5½	5½	
	Arambagh ...	14.19	5½	5½	
11	HOWRAH ...	4.97	5½	5	Weeding of jute and manuring and ploughing of lands for paddy are proceeding.
	Uluberia ...	8.70	5	5	
12	RAJSHAHI ...	1.75	5½	5½	Weeding is still being carried on. Jute plants are being damaged by insect pest. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Lalpur thana. Rice is being imported into Nator from Sadar. No import at Naogaon where rice market has risen.
	(RAMPUR-BOALIA). Naogaon ...	4.54	5½	5½	
	Nator ...	2.40	5½	5½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	6.28	5½	6	Weather seasonable. Prospects of jute crop are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from police-stations Fulbari, Patnitola, and Gangarampur in Balurghat subdivision and from thana Thakurgaon.
	Thakurgaon ...	11.50	6	8	
	Balurghat ...	1.97	5	5½	
14	JALPAIGURI ...	12.05	4½	5	Condition and prospects of jute and paddy are good. Effects of weather on crops are favourable.
	Alipur ...	19.49	4½	5	
15	DARJEELING ...	7.56	4½	4½	Maize is being harvested and potatoes are growing. Paddy and <i>marwa</i> are being transplanted. Cattle-disease exists at places.
	Kurseong ...	4.90	5	5	
	Siliguri ...	6.25	5	5	
	Kalimpong ...	2.25	5	5	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
16	RANGPUR ...	2.93	5	5	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari ...	(n)	(n)	5	
	Kurigram ...	2.80	5½	5½	
	Gaibandha ...	2.29	5½	5½	
17	BOGRA ...	1.55	5½	5½	Weather cloudy. Want of sufficient rain is retarding the growth of <i>aus</i> paddy and jute, and transplantation of <i>aman</i> paddy.
18	PABNA ...	1.53	5¼	5¼	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are adequate. Cattle-disease is reported from Serajganj.
	Sirajganj ...	0.61	5	5	
19	MALDA ...	3.41	5¼	5¾	Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	17.69	5½	6	Weather cloudy and rainy. Cutting and steeping of jute and harvesting of autumn paddy are going on. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. Flood has occurred in Tufanganj; it has not caused much damage. Cattle-disease exists in the interior. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	1.17	5	5	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and autumn paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are satisfactory. Rice market is rising. Fodder and water are available.
	Manikganj ...	0.95	5	5	
	Narayanganj ...	0.47	4½	5	
	Munshiganj (a)	0.98	5¼	5¼	
22	MYMENSINGH	1.18	5¼	5¼	More rain is needed. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> paddy continues. Harvesting of jute has begun. Prospects of standing crops are normal. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamalpur ...	2.24	5½	5½	
	Tangail ...	(n)	(n)	(n)	
	Netrakona ...	2.86	5½	5½	
	Kishorganj ...	2.41	5¼	5¼	

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	1.93	5	5	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy has commenced. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Gopalganj and Goalundo subdivisions.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	1.80	5	5	
	Madaripur ...	2.03	5	5	
	Gopalganj (a) ...	2.46	5	5½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	3.16	5	5	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease continues in Sadar, Pirojpur and Patuakhali subdivisions.
	Pirojpur ...	8.63	4½	5	
	Patuakhali ...	4.01	5	5	
	Dakshin Shahazpur (Bhola).	2.72	4¾	5	
25	CHITTAGONG ...	2.81	{ 5½ 5¼*	{ 6 6*	Weather seasonable. Cultivation of <i>aus</i> crops is in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. <i>Panga</i> salt is selling at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and 13 seers at Cox's Bazar. Cattle-disease is reported from Chakaria, Kutubdia, Cox's Bazar, Ramu, Satkania and Mahishkhal.
	Cox's Bazar ...	6.46	5½	5½	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	3.27	5	4½	Prospects of the standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from Brahmanbaria.
	Brahmanbaria	1.64	5	5	
	Chandpur ...	1.37	4¾	4¾	
27	NOAKHALI ...	6.24	5	5	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Harishpur, Lakhipur and Parshuram thanas.
	Feni ...	1.60	4½	4½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	1.76	5	5	Prospects of the crops are not favourable owing to insufficient rainfall.
29	TRIPURA STATE	0.99	4½	4½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of autumn paddy and transplanting of winter paddy have begun. Conditions of the standing crops are not good. Cattle-disease exists in all subdivisions excepting Kailashsahar and Sonamura. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cleansed cotton sells at Rs. 15 to Rs. 40 and jute at Rs. 14 to Rs. 20 per maund.

* Burma rice.

(n) Not reported.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

J. C. ROY, for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

DACCA, the 10th July 1926.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 8th July 1926.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.	1925.	1924.	
Ganges	Monghyr ...	2nd July 1926	6 A.M. ...	105.10'	0.00'	1.40'	...	112.00'	108.10'	
	... { Rajmahal ...	2nd "	6 " ...	64.80'	0.00'	0.75'	...	69.00'	70.30'	
	... { Goalundo ...	2nd "	8 hours ...	21.50'	1.409'	0.50'	...	22.609'	23.109'	
Brahmaputra	... { Dibrugarh ...	2nd "	8 A.M. ...	22.70'	314.06'	...	1.30'	334.46'	336.51'	
	... { Gauhati ...	2nd "	8 " ...	22.60'	136.958'	1.10'	..	156.658'	158.38'	
	... { Seraiganj ...	2nd "	12 hours	37.00'	7.509'	0.40'	...	37.509'	40.509'	
Meghna	... { Fenchuganj ...	2nd "	7 A.M. ...	30.30'	1.509'	Steady.		28.309'	28.109'	
	... { Bhairab Bazar ...	2nd "	16 hours ...	14.75'	1.61'	0.25'	...	16.78'	15.19'	
	... { Chandpur ...	2nd "	10.30 A.M.	9.75'	1.61'	0.08'	...	11.11'	11.11'	
Dhaleswari	... Sabhar ...	2nd "	...	...	-8.62'	...	...	15.28'	16.08'	
Bhagirathi	... Swaruganj* ...	2nd "	6 A.M. ...	5.10'	0.00'	...	0.39'	5.899'	9.799'	
Damodar	... Edilpur ...	2nd "	6 " ...	0.50'	92.58'	Steady.		100.58'	101.25'	
Lakhya	... Narayanganj... ..	2nd "	6 " ...	19.12'	-5.59'	0.04'	...	14.12'	14.08'	
Madaripur Bil Route	... Takerhat ...	2nd "	6 " ...	9.30'	-0.599'	0.15'	...	9.401'	8.901'	

* Note.—From the 28th March 1926, the value of zero at the Swaruganj gauge is at P. W. D. datum.